

2 Villages Near Sidon Burned After Christian Forces Leave

Reuters

DARB AS-SIM, Lebanon — Hundreds of Palestinians looted and burned two Christian villages in southern Lebanon on Friday, but Moslem militias prevented looting in other villages abandoned by Christian forces.

In the villages of Darb As-Sim and Miyeh Miyeh, southeast of Sidon, hundreds of Palestinians from refugee camps in the area carried away what they could carry from deserted homes.

The villages were among several abandoned by most of their inhabitants during the fierce sectarian fighting around Sidon and the withdrawal this week of 400 Christian militiamen of the Lebanese Forces from Sidon toward Jezzine to the east, the main Christian town of southern Lebanon.

At least 75,000 people have fled the region and taken refuge in the Jezzine area. The condition of the refugees is very poor, a former member of the National Assembly, Jean Aziz, said in a cable to President Amin Gemayel, United Press International reported. Mr. Aziz, a native of Jezzine, is an independent Christian and an advocate of Lebanese Army control over the region.

Smoke hung over both villages as young men jubilantly fired weapons into the air and at blackened houses.

But Sunni and Shiite Moslem militiamen prevented looting in other Christian villages.

Shiite Amal militiamen took over the town of Maghdoushe and

villages to the southeast, while Sunni militiamen kept order in the villages of Abra, Qayya and Bamiyeh east and north of Sidon.

In Darb As-Sim, adjacent to the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el Hilweh, a young Palestinian hurled a portrait of President Gemayel, a Maronite Christian of the Phalangist Party, to the floor of a wrecked house and hacked at it with a hatchet.

"This was a Phalangist Party house," he said. "Of course I'm happy."

Crowds of Palestinians entered the villages with cars, trucks, motorcycles and wheelbarrows. They piled them high with household equipment, furniture, stoves and chickens and took them back to their camps.

Security sources said Moslem and Palestinian fighters, meanwhile, were pursuing groups of Christian militiamen eastward from Sidon's hilly suburbs toward Christian areas.

In the villages of Qayya, Hila-yeh and Abra, formerly on the front lines, thousands of Moslems inspected homes they were forced out of by the Lebanese Forces during months-long sectarian battles around Sidon.

The crowds fled in panic when eight heavy mortar shells hit Abra at 8 A.M.

The Lebanese Forces pulled back this week in attempt to stop the Moslem-Christian fighting. Security sources said they withdrew their last men from suburban vil-

lages Thursday night after Moslems and Palestinians stormed Miyeh Miyeh and Darb As-Sim. In Beirut, Moslem political sources said Moslem forces were determined to drive the Christians from all territory between Sidon and Jezzine.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut quoted Antoine Lahad, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, as saying he would bombard Sidon if the battles continued. Sidon's main Sunni Moslem militia issued a statement vowing to destroy the Lebanese Forces, but said innocent people should not be hurt. "The battle is still long," the statement said.

■ **4 Israelis Injured**

Four Israelis were wounded Thursday night near the soon-to-be-evacuated seaport of Tyre according to an army communiqué, United Press International reported Friday from Jerusalem.

The statement said "four border police were wounded when light arms fire" was directed at an Israeli Defense Force outpost in the Tyre area. The incident took place the day after Israel completed the second stage of its three-part withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Tyre, with a population of 55,000, mostly Shiite Moslems, has been the site of fierce resistance to the withdrawing Israelis. An army official said the evacuation of Tyre, part of the third stage of the withdrawal, will take place in "the near future."



A woman stomped on the picture of the assassinated Christian president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, in the village of Miyeh Miyeh while a Palestinian dressed as Santa Claus looked on.

Food Mounts In Ethiopia But People Still Starve

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digging irrigation ditches or building roads.

Alex Rondos, a spokesman for Catholic Relief Services, the giant American operation that moves more U.S. food than any other agency, said that restrictions on the use of U.S. food are crippling its efforts to keep presents on their farms and out of relief camps.

"There is a point in any relief effort, and we have reached it, when there is a degree of stability amid the misery," Mr. Rondos said. "You are conscience-bound to move on to rehabilitation. Americans cannot go around Ethiopia simply salving their guilt with handouts. There is more to relief than just that."

"If we could do any type of work for food, we could prevent further and likely displacement of more people. That is the fundamental point of being here, isn't it? The whole object of our work is to prevent these rather ghastly camps from growing."

The head of Britain's Oxfam operation here, Hugh Gwyder, said that unless restrictions on the use of U.S. aid were modified it might end up doing more harm than good. "So many people will have become dependent on handouts and the infrastructure of the country will not have been improved," Mr. Gwyder said.

U.S. food aid to Ethiopia is bound to two amendments to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act. The amendments prevent the U.S. government from giving anything other than "humanitarian" aid to countries that have not paid their debts to the United States.

The first amendment prevents development aid to countries, such as Ethiopia, that have nationalized the property of U.S. citizens and have not taken "appropriate steps" to pay for it. The law is named after the late Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a conservative Republican from Iowa, and was passed in 1962 in response to nationalization of property in Brazil.

While the Ethiopian government has begun compensating Americans for property seized after its 1974 revolution, there still are about \$30 million in outstanding debts. State Department lawyers have ruled recently that "appropriate steps" can be whatever President Ronald Reagan decides.

The second amendment, named after Edward W. Brooke, a former Republican senator from Massachusetts, prevents development aid to countries that have not paid off loans to the U.S. government. When Ethiopia turned away from the United States in 1977 and toward the Soviet Union, it failed to repay U.S. loans for military hardware.

As 415,817 tons of U.S. aid pour into Ethiopia this year, AID officials here — with regular guidance by cable from Washington — are forced by the Hickenlooper and Brooke amendments to make hundreds of judgments about the uses of this food and money. Relief is allowed but development is forbidden.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Expels Soviet Military Attaché

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department ordered the expulsion Friday of a Soviet military attaché from the United States in retaliation for the shooting death of U.S. Army major, Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., by a Soviet sentry in East Germany on March 24.

The State Department said that the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, called in the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Oleg Sokolov, and informed him that Lieutenant Colonel Stanislav I. Gromov was being expelled and had seven days to leave the country.

A U.S. official said Colonel Gromov was selected for expulsion on the advice of the Pentagon, which described him as "very active" in collecting military information for his country. The official suggested there could be further U.S. actions against the Russians.

Republicans Disrupt U.S. House

WASHINGTON (WP) — House Republicans used parliamentary maneuvers and delaying tactics to protest the outcome of a disputed election in Indiana's 8th Congressional District, and have threatened to repeat the tactics next week.

The maneuvers Thursday forced Democratic leaders to adjourn the session. The disruption was a signal that the House could be on the verge of a serious breakdown that may threaten President Ronald Reagan's legislative program and Democratic priorities during the rest of the 99th Congress.

"It is as bad a scene as I've seen up here in my 16 years," said Trent Lott, of Mississippi, the assistant leader of the minority Republicans in the House. The united Republicans said their maneuvering was an example of how they could disrupt the House. They threatened to do the same next week if Democrats try to seat the incumbent, Frank McCloskey, who was declared a four-vote winner over the Republican, Richard McIntyre. Republicans are pressing for a new election.

Nigeria Moslems, Police Clash; 11 Die

LAGOS (AP) — At least 11 persons, three of them policemen, were killed in clashes between the police and Moslems Friday in Gombe in northeastern Nigeria, the New Agency of Nigeria reported here.

Ten policemen were injured and 11 people were arrested in the armed clashes that began at 5:00 A.M. and were continuing early in the afternoon, the agency said. The fighting began after police tried to arrest a Moslem fundamentalist leader, Yusufu Adamu, the agency said. Observers here said the extremists could be members of the fundamentalist Maitatsine sect, which has been involved in the past in clashes with Nigerian security forces.

Gombe was surrounded by the police, who were allowing truckloads of families to escape the city in Banchi state, the agency said. At least 4,000 people, according to an official count, died in riots in 1980 in the northern city of Kano, when the sect leader, Marwa Maitatsine, was killed.

U.S. Abandons Austrian Ceremonies

VIENNA (AP) — The United States has withdrawn from two military ceremonies it had scheduled with the Russians to commemorate the end of World War II and Austrian independence, the U.S. Embassy said Friday.

An embassy spokesman said he was not authorized to comment on why the United States pulled out of the events in the provinces of Styria and Lower Austria. U.S. and Soviet military attaches had planned to meet at the former demarcation lines between their postwar occupation zones. The United States refused to send representatives to ceremonies marking the 1945 meeting of Soviet and U.S. troops on the River Elbe on Thursday because of the shooting of a U.S. Army major last month by a Soviet guard in East Germany.

But the spokesman said U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz still would meet as scheduled May 14 in Vienna with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. "That meeting is on, it's definitely on," he said.

2 Arabs Charged in Geneva Bombings

GENEVA (UPI) — A bomb exploded in the car of a Syrian diplomat in Geneva on Friday, causing only slight injuries, shortly after an explosion at the Libyan Arab Airlines office.

Swiss police later charged two Arabs with carrying out the attacks. They said one of the Arabs made a confession and led investigators to another bomb that was removed before it could explode. Police said they did not know the exact identities of the two arrested men nor their motives.

For the Record

In Turkey, 18 persons were killed and 24 injured when a bus plunged over a cliff on Friday near the town of Bolu, about 90 miles (140 kilometers) northwest of Ankara, the state radio said.

Prince Bernhard, 73, of the Netherlands was in a satisfactory condition in a hospital in Leiden Friday after an operation revealed a benign inflammation of the pancreas, a spokesman said.

The publisher and editor of Edinno, Greece's largest newspaper, George Bobolos and Alexander Filippopoulos, were sentenced Thursday to five months imprisonment or a fine of \$300 each on charges arising from the wiretapping of The New York Times office in Athens. (AP)

Secretary of State George P. Shultz will visit Egypt, Jordan and Israel next month, the State Department said Friday. (AP)

Saudis Find High Life Goes Less Smoothly as Oil Income Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

almost entirely of the wealthiest Saudi women, demanded 10 percent discounts.

While no one is advertising used private jets, the usually peripatetic Saudis are taking fewer vacations. One minor prince who runs a small construction company took nearly a dozen overseas vacations last year; this year, he has yet to leave the kingdom.

The government is urging Saudis to vacation within the country and is offering package deals to the hills of Asir province and the Red Sea. Saudis are tipping less than they

used to. One wealthy businessman illustrated the point when he picked up the tab for three coffees, a total of 27 rials, about \$7.50. He left 30 rials. "In the old days," he said wistfully, "I would have left 50."

Last year, 300 businesses went bankrupt, a sobering experience for those who went into business in the days when profits were as high as 50 percent. Even well-run businesses have been affected.

"No doubt about it, our profits will be lower than before," said Osama Alomari, the general manager of Riyadh Furniture Enter-

prises, one of the country's largest manufacturers of office and institutional furniture. "Some people are shocked. But where is it better? Can we go somewhere better to invest?"

Saudi officials use the word normalization rather than recession. They see it as an opportunity to introduce a more rigorous work ethic to a people who came to believe that they were destined for easy wealth.

"One of our problems is that we have had almost total satisfaction in Saudi Arabia," the minister of planning, Hisham Nazir, said in an

interview. "We now have to create a productive Saudi who is healthy and well-educated, but who labors for what he gets."

Prince Muqrin bin Abdul Aziz, governor of Ha'il province, put it more bluntly: "A Saudi will have to learn that he cannot throw away his car when the ashtray gets full."

Young graduates who, a year ago, were demanding starting salaries of \$35,000 a year plus generous living and housing allowances, now have to take jobs for \$15,000. A recent graduate said he preferred to wait until his father, a real estate developer, could afford to buy him

a Mercedes before he went looking for a job.

In an interview in a Jeddah-based newspaper, Mahsoud Jalal, founder of the National Industrialization Co., a private investment concern, complained of wasting vast sums of money to train young Saudis.

"The youth wants to do the least amount of work and get the maximum return possible," he said. "Unless our citizens become patriotic and more interested, we will not be able to maintain our development."

Government employees, landlords, hospital workers and teachers, among others, are grumbling over recently announced cuts in pay and benefits that will reduce their take-home pay by as much as 30 percent. Resentment is building over the conspicuous overspending by some members of the royal family.

The strains of the recession have certainly not hit all social circles. At a recent women-only party in Riyadh, a dozen women, three of them princesses, put on silks and beaded chiffons and Harry Winston gems to dine at an oversized table that groaned with perhaps 40 assorted dishes, from whole baby lambs and stuffed fish to platters of sweets and imported fruits.

They talked about their houses abroad, their hostess's coming vacation to Singapore, their clothes, children and volunteer work. But not about budget-cutting.



ARGENTINES ASSEMBLE — Mothers of children who disappeared during the junta's crackdown on leftists in the 1970s demonstrating this week in Buenos Aires to support the public trials of nine former military

rulers. The white masks are meant to represent missing persons. Leaders of 15 political parties, meanwhile, have signed a manifesto in defense of Argentina's democratic system and in opposition to a threatened military coup.

Visit Firm, Bonn Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Bitburg cemetery if Mr. Reagan goes there.

The World Jewish Congress also said demonstrations were being planned in Lafayette Park, across from the White House, on May 5. Leaders of Conservative Judaism said they would observe a day of "mourning, prayer and fasting" if Mr. Reagan visits Bitburg.

A news conference scheduled for Mr. Reagan this week was canceled because aides feared that questions about Bitburg would dominate it. Officials said Mr. Reagan's appearance at Bitburg with remarks honoring leaders of the resistance. Also, they said, Mr. Reagan may drop plans to lay a wreath during his visit to the cemetery.

■ Anti-Nazi Law

The West German parliament passed a law on Thursday making it an automatic offense to "slander the victims of National Socialism and other tyrannies." Reuters reported from Bonn.

Another draft, in existence for more than two years, specifically referred to the Holocaust and would have made it a crime "to deny or trivialize the acts of genocide" committed under Nazi rule. It was dropped last month because of insistence that account also be taken of Soviet atrocities against Germans expelled from prewar territories that are now part of Eastern Europe.

Reagan Takes UPI Board Authorizes Move To Protect Against Lenders At Deficits

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gan, now the White House chief of staff, told the Senate last year that it could "throw away" the annual economic report of Martin S. Feldstein, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, because it maintained that high deficits contributed to the relatively high level of interest rates.

And the president, campaigning for re-election, contended that a 4-percent annual economic growth through 1989 and a cut in the growth of government spending to 5 percent a year from 6 percent would eliminate the deficits.

In a radio address last August, he said: "The Democratic nominee has said he accepts deficit projections of over \$200 billion a year as far as the eye can see. Now, I don't accept them. And if we can keep our economy growing strongly, no one will have to."

A month earlier, when he accepted the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Mondale said of the deficits, "Here is the truth about the future: We are living on borrowed money and borrowed time. These deficits hike interest rates, clobber exports, stunt investment, kill jobs, undermine growth, cheat our kids, and shrink our future."

If they are asked, Mr. Reagan and other administration officials still say there is no direct link between interest rates and the deficits, but they do not volunteer it in speeches anymore. And faith in the economy's contribution to deficit reduction has abated.

"I don't care how he got religion," Alice M. Rivlin, director of economic studies at the Brookings Institution, who is former director of the Congressional Budget Office, said of the president. "I'm just glad he's got it."

UPI Board Authorizes Move To Protect Against Lenders

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He said: "We have no comment at this time on UPI."

Meanwhile, UPI began notifying subscribers this week of a 9.9-percent rate increase effective April 28. In a letter, a copy of which was made available by a subscriber, Mr. Nogales said the increase will "provide essential revenue."

Under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, a federal court issues an order freeing a company from the threat of creditors' lawsuits until it can develop a plan to put its finances in order.

While reorganization proceeds under Chapter 11, management activities must be approved by the court, and the ultimate reorganization plan must be accepted by a majority of the creditors.

The UPI board consists of Mr. Nogales; Maxwell McCrohon, the editor in chief; William Morrissey, president of the Wire Service Guild; and Douglas F. Rube, one of the two UPI co-owners.

The Guild, which represents about 900 UPI editorial employees, said earlier Friday in New York that "it is the union's opinion that a Chapter 11 filing at this time is necessary to protect many employee rights and to protect company assets."

In a statement issued by David Wickenden, a company spokesman, Mr. McCrohon said: "UPI's

Dollar Urged As Topic for Bonn Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

collaboration, there was a marked resemblance between the report of the Senate Democrats and Mr. Danforth's speech to the National Press Club.

Besides their stands on the strong dollar and the new trade round, both faulted the Reagan administration for not having a coordinated trade policy despite a record \$123.3-billion trade deficit in 1984 that may go even higher this year.

Mr. Danforth accused the administration of "inaction" on trade. He said it has long been "the poor stepchild" of government, placed behind foreign policy and other economic concerns.

Of Japan, Mr. Danforth said, "no other nation contributes so little to the open trading system in relation to its gains," and he urged the administration to retaliate against Japanese barriers to U.S. products. He said this "measured response" would be more constructive than congressional rhetoric that now serves as the only "practical disincentive to Japanese protectionism."

Mr. Danforth called U.S. efforts to stop Japan's unfair trade practices "embarrassingly ineffective."

"It is embarrassing," he said, "to watch the president of the United States plead with the prime minister of Japan. It is embarrassing to see one negotiating delegation after another return from Tokyo with hopeful announcements and no new sales. It is ineffective when our exports to Japan grow by 2 percent while our imports grow by 38 percent."

Sudan Group Visits Ethiopia

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A Sudanese delegation arrived here Friday to improve ties with Marxist-ruled Ethiopia in a second major foreign policy overture following Sudan's April 6 military coup.

Fadlalla Burma Nasir and Faris Abdallah, both brigadier generals and members of the ruling Military Council that has replaced President Gaafar Nimeiri, and the refugee commissioner, Abed el Majid Alasmadi, were welcomed by Ethiopia's foreign minister, Goshu Wolde.

They brought a message from Sudan's leader, General Abdul

Copter Crashes in New York

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A helicopter crashed into the East River as it took off from the 34th Street heliport Friday with eight persons aboard, and at least seven of them were rescued, police said.

A police officer said all passengers and crew were rescued from the New York City helicopter craft.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Monograph Boosts Sale of Cartier 'Mystery Clocks'

NEW YORK — A sale of "Magnificent Jewels" at Christie's on Wednesday has provided spectacular evidence of the impact that art books are having on the art market.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

value of the \$7-million sale, it was not confined to jewelry.

There were also precious objects d'art of the art deco period, among the rarest of which were three "mystery clocks," produced by the Cartier company between the two world wars. The idea is that the mechanism of the clock should not be apparent despite the transparent casing. As Hans Nadelhoffer recounts in "Cartier, Jewelers Extraordinary," published last year by Harry Abrams, the idea was first pursued by French clockmakers in the early 19th century and refined a hundred years later by Maurice

Couet, who presented the first of his models to Cartier as early as 1913.

Couet's invention is based on an optical illusion. The hands of the dial, made of transparent material such as rock crystal, seem to float in emptiness without any visible connection to the movement. They are actually "fixed onto a separate crystal disk with a toothed metal rim, which is driven by worm gears disguised in the frame of the case," Nadelhoffer wrote.

Couet devised three series of models: a transparent steel encasing the dial; a kind of portico with the dial attached to pillars on either side; and an animal resting on a pedestal, carrying the clock on its back.

The steel type was represented in Wednesday's sale by a remarkable piece drawing its ornamental devices from the neoclassical repertoire. It dates from 1919, according to the chronological chart worked out by Nadelhoffer; he spent a year researching the archives of Cartier,

which had been gathering dust in the basement of the company's headquarters at Place Vendôme in Paris.

A rock-crystal case standing on a white agate base appears to be entirely transparent except for the white enamel frame in front and the white enamel chapter ring off the dial, which are set in with gold motifs and Roman numerals. Rose-cut diamond borders run along the frame. In the center of the dial, two hands made of rose-cut diamonds mounted on invisible metallic rods seem to float in space.

Cartier was so eager to keep the manufacturing process a secret that the mystery clocks were shown only to hand-picked clients. Three specimens were displayed in 1922 in Biarritz, where the queen of Spain saw them. These were eventually sold in New York and not a single piece was sent to the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs in 1925 in Paris. So secretive was Cartier that, when selling in the United States, it disguised its name as "European Watch and Clock Co." Nadelhoffer's book reveals.

On Wednesday, the steel mystery clock carrying such an inscription under the movement soared to \$36,000, well above the previous highest price paid for that model, 48,000 Swiss francs, offered in Geneva in November 1979 (\$29,280 at 1979 exchange rates).

The sale of the steel clock paved the way for a mystery clock with an octagonal dial resting on a stand, a variation on a 1920 Cartier model. Framed by a chapter ring of black enamel and gold with applied rose-cut diamond numerals, the rock-crystal dial has two hands suspended inside. The hands, which together form a curving dragon made of small diamonds, add to the

mystery. The estimate was \$30,000 to \$40,000, but the piece zoomed to \$80,000.

But that was peanuts compared with the third mystery clock, an animal sculpture made in Paris in 1924. An agate chimera perched on rose quartz rockery supports the hexagonal dial. It is one of only 12 mystery clocks with animal figures made by Cartier from 1922 to 1931, according to the data culled by Nadelhoffer from Cartier's files.

Here Cartier surpassed itself. The overall effect is one of Hollywood bad taste. The 19th-century chimera from China is of yellowish-green agate, topped by an ornate turquoise enamel saddle. Pearl pendants dangle on either side. The rockery is mauve and the pedestal is applied with mother of pearl and panels of enamel designs. From a technical standpoint, however, the dial is astonishing. Four plates of rock crystal are sand-

wich together, and the inner two plates are fixed to each hand and rotate by gears concealed in the case.

Its whereabouts were unknown until February this year. During an appraisal day organized by Christie's in Miami, François Curjel, a Christie's vice president, received a call from a woman who said she owned an "old jewel clock" by "a European Watch and Clock Co." To Curjel, with Nadelhoffer's book fresh in his mind, the name rang a bell. He made an appointment at once, saw the piece with its mind-boggling ornamentation, noted the fine leather fitted case typical of Cartier in those years, telephoned his New York office to get more information from Nadelhoffer's book and took the clock in for his big April auction. He delighted the seller with an estimate of \$40,000. On Wednesday the piece established a record for any Cartier clock — \$240,000.

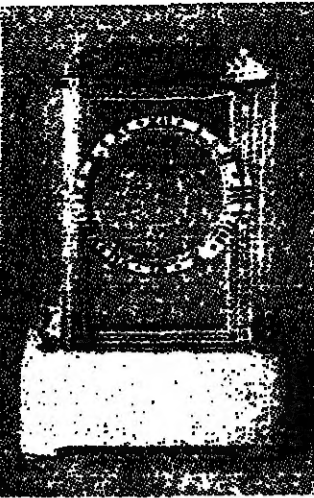
Watercolor to Stay in U.K.

LONDON — A public appeal for money has helped raise the \$242,000 needed to keep an English watercolor from going to the United States, the British Museum announced Thursday.

Stanley Moss, the New York City art dealer who bought "A Cornfield by Moonlight With the Evening Star" by Samuel Palmer, will get his money back and the painting will stay in London, the museum said. The museum launched its appeal in February after the government's export review committee said it would hold up an export license for the painting for five months.

The 19th-century watercolor, which measures just over 7 inches by 11 inches (18 by 30 centimeters), is in the museum's exhibit of English landscape watercolorists, which has attracted 100,000 visitors in 11 weeks. There has been a collection box beside it.

Half the appeal cash came from the government's National Heritage Memorial Fund and the rest from the public and the museum trustees.



"Mystery clock," 1919.

Without the wealth of information in the Cartier monograph, such a price would never have been paid for the clock. Christie's most optimistic expectation was about \$100,000, and, indeed, the piece might never have reached a New York sale room. Until the book came out, the name "European Watch and Clock Co." meant nothing, even to experts.

Shakespeare Folio

The first published folio of Shakespeare's plays, dated 1623, was sold Wednesday at Sotheby's for \$638,000 to John Fleming, a rare book dealer. United Press International reported from New York.

The folio was one of 181 items from the library of the songwriter Paul Francis Webster, who died last year. He had bought the folio in 1965 from Fleming.

The highest price ever paid for a Shakespeare first folio was \$775,000 at an auction in Paris in 1980.

Hot Springs Bathhouses Prove Source of Dispute

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas — The decaying bathhouses of this venerable resort, once glittering attractions for those seeking relief from ailments and gangsters seeking a refuge, may soon be reborn as art galleries, theaters, restaurants and fitness centers.

The ornate, labyrinthine bathhouses once drew hundreds of thousands of people a year to try the supposedly therapeutic waters of their many hot springs. With the advent of miracle drugs, the popularity of Bathhouse Row dropped dramatically, putting all but two of the houses out of business.

The houses, the centerpiece of the Hot Springs National Park, were built by private interests on parkland. They started closing down one by one in 1962. As they were abandoned, ownership reverted to the National Park Service.

The service wants to lease them to entrepreneurs for renovation and commercial use. But a dispute has erupted over who will pay the millions of dollars to restore them.

Clay Farrar Jr., a Hot Springs lawyer, heads a committee that is seeking to revitalize Bathhouse Row. He and his associates contend that the structures deteriorated under the ownership and sole control of the park service and that the service should bear a large share of the cost.

What happens here will be carefully watched as the first major effort of the park service, under a 1980 law, to lease historic structures to entrepreneurs.

The bathhouses present an attractive facade against the green

mountainside behind them. But inside are crumbling plaster, shattered glass, dangling wires, broken pipes, rusting lockers, huge tubs lying on their sides.

There are still vestiges of grandeur in the houses, particularly inside the Fordyce, the biggest of them. It is graced with stained-glass skylights, etched-glass doors, marble benches and fountains; mahogany dressing cubicles, elaborate floors and a central atrium dominated by a life-size sculpture of Hernando de Soto accepting an Indian maiden's offering of water.

Business interests in Hot Springs favor commercial use of the buildings, contending that the image of decay created by the bathhouses is a significant factor in the steep reduction in the number of tourists and in the city's economic decline.

Park service officials say there is not enough money in the Reagan administration budget, now or later, to restore the old bathhouses.

Park service officials say entrepreneurs who lease the buildings for art galleries, fitness spas or restaurants, will have to pay for the refurbishing.

Hot Springs's thermal waters, long believed by many to have strong therapeutic powers, have attracted visitors for centuries. Tradition has it that the Spanish explorer de Soto, in 1541, was the first European to taste the waters.

In 1832, Congress made Hot Springs a federal reservation to be used as a "pleasuring ground" for the people. Thus, in all but name, it became the first national park 40 years before Congress acted to protect Yellowstone, which is generally regarded as the first.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Morandi Still Lives at Marseille
Suffused With Peculiar SilenceBy Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

MARSEILLE—Giorgio Morandi, a hulking, big-bodied man, devoted his life to painting works of exquisite claustrophobia, the continuous, patient series of low-keyed still lifes that are today his mark.

While many artists then achieving fame were intent on shocking the world—a world delighted at such a prospect—Morandi's aesthetic choice was much more intimately disturbing, as if a beloved friend whose vitality everyone admires declares one day that he intends to become a Cistercian monk.

An exhibition at the Musée Cantini here assembles 138 works by Morandi from 1910, when the painter was 20 years old, to 1964, the year of his death. It includes paintings, watercolors, drawings and engravings.

Two paintings stand at the beginning of the show to indicate Morandi's responses to Cubism and to "metaphysical" painting. The latter work includes a hatmaker's dummy similar to the figures in the works of de Chirico, Morandi retained something of his passage through the metaphysical movement, but it was the strange silence it evoked, not the more obvious trappings associated with the term.

This silence was intentional in metaphysical painting. De Chirico, who disliked the Italian term *natura morta*, coined *natura silenziosa*, which is closer to the English "still life."

Morandi's still lifes are suffused with a peculiar stillness. They are devoted to the silent existence of the ewers, bottles, boxes and vases that stood on the table of his studio, their color and form gloss transfigured by dust. Such subject matter fills the artist's career.

As for the American painter Jim Dine, whose appreciation for the work of Morandi became, as Dine says, "I am not interested in descriptive painting—what interests me is a painting which deals with painting." This sort of statement reflects a notion ("the subject of art is art") that goes back to the end of the 19th century, to Whistler, Mallarmé and Maurice Denis, though one may wonder to what extent the motivations of Morandi coincide with those of Dine or Whistler.

Whistler, a brilliant and fashionable artist living at the high point of Europe's expansion and power, was responding with unanswerable irony to the Victorian demand for elevating subject matter. Morandi was in a quite different situation. He once remarked to a friend, on seeing the streets of his native Bologna belaguered for the anniversary of the Italian victory in 1918: "They are commemorating the death of Europe." He was not a recluse, but nor was he a social lion like Whistler.

Morandi's work is marked by a voluntary poverty. The objects he paints are mostly devoid of value. But his inanimate assemblies have a vestigial theatricality about them. While they can be perceived as pure painting, they can also suggest a transposition of family groups or friendly reunions. In this sense there is a certain community of spirit with the work of Giacometti, who was always whittling down his human figures, eliminating the superfluous flesh.

Morandi also calls to mind a muted Chardin, a Chardin of an age that has come upon hard times. Morandi's thoughtful reserve is also perceptible in his landscapes, which are characterized by a curious remoteness. A 1941 landscape is typical in this respect, with monumental buildings set on the ground like boxes on a table. One critic observed that Morandi's landscapes seemed to have been viewed through a telescope.

Giorgio Morandi, Musée Cantini, 19 rue Grignan, Marseille, through June 18.



Giorgio Morandi: Voluntary poverty.

Hugo had two brothers who were artistically inclined. He had five children, including François-Victor, who published the first complete Shakespeare in French, and among his great-grandchildren, Jean, who died last year, and François, who died in 1981, were, respectively, a painter and a goldsmith. Jean's wife, Valentine, was also an artist and a friend of the founder of Surrealism, André Breton.

"Une Famille, les Hugo," Musée Borély, Avenue Clot-Bey, Marseille, through May 26.

The Maeght Foundation in Saint Paul de Vence is showing (through May 16) "Piet Mondrian, de la figuration à l'abstraction," a selection of 42 works by Mondrian that trace his transition from representational painting to abstraction.



'Dream Animal' by the Dutch artist Karel Appel from the COBRA movement.

Dutch COBRA Work in Florence

By Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE—Sixty-seven works of art on paper represent the Dutch component of COBRA, the renovatory artistic movement that sprang from the ashes of northern Europe after World War II, in an exhibition at the Dutch Institute of Art History.

At first glance, COBRA art looks like children's art and so it was, in part. Its Danish, Belgian and Dutch founders were determined to begin anew, free from the formalism that defined and confined the reigning Surrealist art of Paris.

There, in 1948 in the café of the Hôtel Notre Dame, these self-proclaimed northern "barbarians" launched their movement against formalism. The Belgian artist and writer Christian Dotremont labeled it COBRA after the first letters of Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam, which produced its members.

Children's art, primitive art and that of the mentally deranged was particularly cherished. Furthermore, COBRA maintained that art did not necessarily have to do with beauty. As if to prove the point, the children of the artists helped decorate the walls of a house in Brengeroed, near Copenhagen, which was offered to Asger Jorn, the leading Danish artist of the group. Their performance was repeated in the communal COBRA house in Brussels, illuminated by the artistic personality of the Belgian Pierre Alechinsky. (Both houses have been destroyed.)

Karel Appel is the most celebrated Dutch graduate of COBRA. A retrospective of his work can be seen as well, at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. The 26 oils and 54 drawings from Dutch museums and private collections map the artist's progress from neo-impersonalism to Abstract Expressionism and beyond. Indeed, anyone

looking for the father of neo-Expressionism in Europe could consider Appel as well as Willem de Kooning. Yet, unlike the art of the neo-Expressionists, which tends to be violent or macabre, Appel's is lively, humorous and cheerful.

"Dog" (1955) and "Wild Bird" (1956) are quintessential COBRA subjects, stylized in form and fused in color. Even "Cat Fighting With a Pigeon," executed in 1981, is recognizable in its COBRA origins.

"COBRA: II Contributo Olandese, Viale Torricelli 5; 'Karel Appel,' Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, both through May 12.

At the opposite end of the artistic spectrum is "Masterspieces From Versailles: Three Centuries of French Portraiture" at the Palazzo Pitti.

"Napoleon Crossing the Great St. Bernard" by Jacques-Louis David is the triumphant poster painting of art commissioned or collected by Emperor Louis-Philippe to commemorate the "glory" of France after a bloody revolution and the Napoleonic wars. These portraits of generals, kings, queens, royal children and court ladies were hung in the new museum created in the old royal palace at Versailles.

Shown at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington two years ago, these 50 masterpieces include some of the finest of French paintings by Ingres, Antoine-Jean Gros, Philippe de Champaigne, Charles Le Brun, Simon Vouet and Jean-Marc Nattier.

"Capolavori da Versailles," Palazzo Pitti, through June 16.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

After All the Fuss, Spaniards Flock to Restored 'Las Meninas'

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

MADRID—This is one of the most political cities in Europe, but when Jean Daniel, the editor of the Paris news magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur*, came here recently he found his political friends discussing something other than politics. The talk of the town, Daniel wrote, was the 17th-century Spanish painter Diego Velázquez.

For several months, Spaniards have been slipping into the Prado Museum to rediscover one of Spain's great masterpieces, "Las Meninas" (The Maids of Honor), painted by Velázquez in 1656.

Amid great controversy, the painting was cleaned last summer, and Spaniards are finding new wonders in it.

"One of the most celebrated

paintings of all time," Daniel wrote, "was simply unknown."

The excitement over the rediscovery of the painting has tended to make many Spaniards forget the anger and recrimination of last summer, when the Prado called in a foreigner to clean the canvas, British-born John Brealey, 61, chief of conservation at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Velázquez was the court painter of King Philip IV. "Las Meninas" completed four years before his death, may be his most famous work. The huge painting has an unusual perspective, for it depicts the Infanta Margarita, her maids of honor, two dwarfs and three other attendants in a room with Velázquez while he paints the portrait of King Philip and Queen Mariana.

Only a mirrored reflection of the king and queen can be seen. For many years, it had been difficult for visitors to the Prado to appreciate its full magnificence. Varnish put on the painting in its last cleaning, in 1871, had become dark and discolored. On top of this, the painting was exhibited in a small, dark room. After five weeks of work, Brealey received the Spanish Medal of Fine Arts from King Juan Carlos I. The cleaning was followed by restoration of paint by the regular restoring staff of the Prado. The cleaning and restoration turned up touches of color that had been hidden, and brought out much of the original color.

When the painting was put on exhibit in a special room in the basement of the Prado, in August, there were still some grumbles. Antonio Bisquert, a painter and restorer, told the Madrid newspaper ABC that the painting had lost tones and unity because it was overcleaned and made too bright.

This kind of criticism has been dismissed by Brealey as absurd because of what he calls his reputation as a conservative cleaner.

The response from most Spaniards has been far more positive. For months, the special gallery exhibiting "Las Meninas" and a series of display cases describing the cleaning has been crowded.

Writing in Madrid's influential newspaper *El País*, the columnist

Carlos Seco Serrano said, "I have been able to make a reverent and passionate visit to 'Las Meninas,' thanks to an impeccable restoration."

The Prado is itself being renovated. It will soon reopen a series of galleries devoted exclusively to the works of Velázquez. The plan is to put "Las Meninas" on a wall where it can be prominently seen even through the doors of a neighboring gallery.

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'Americana': A Fable
Of the Desire to Create

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others, except for a derelict carousel standing in a field alongside a road. He knows that he has found what he has been looking for, and sets about restoring it.

In "Americana," which he also directed, Carradine "so effectively communicates without words that he is a man who has survived a hell on earth that we understand he is satisfying an intense craving to create rather than to destroy," writes Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times. "By the time this mesmerizing poetic fable is over, it has more than earned so sweeping a title."

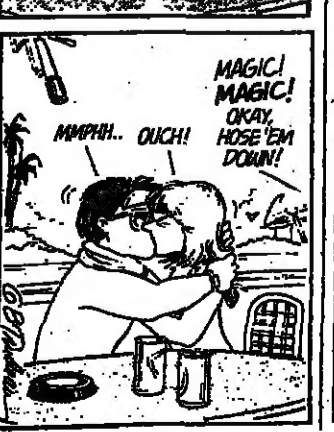
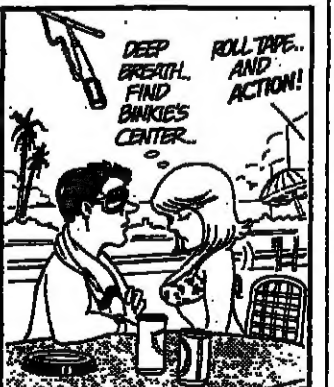
"The Hit" is the story of a gang member-turned-informer whose day of reckoning finally comes. We see Willie Parker (Terence Stamp) before and after his testimony, and he undergoes a marked change—from flashy hood to a man at peace with the world, and at peace even

with what he knows is inevitable. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times finds the film "something special: thoughtful, perfectly performed and carrying the clear stamp of an extremely interesting director," Stephen Frears.

Fitzroy Wynn (Christopher Plummer) is part ham actor, part theatrical genius, a man whose immense ego is being eaten away by his advancing age in "Lily in Love." His wife, Lily (Maggie Smith), has written a smashing script for a new film with no part for him. With the help of his longtime agent, Jerry Silber (Adolph Green), and the magic of a makeup man, he disguises himself as a blond, youngish Italian and lands the role. Though the only writer whose name appears in the film credits is Frank Capra, "Lily in Love" is, in fact, an updated adaptation of Ferenc Molnár's classic romantic farce, "The Guardsman."

Shot in Budapest and New York, the film was directed by the Hungarian Karoly Makk. Smith "is splendid here as Fitz's possibly adulterous wife," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Plummer's performance is possibly the best thing he's ever done on the screen, and Green is a delight as the implacable voice of reason."

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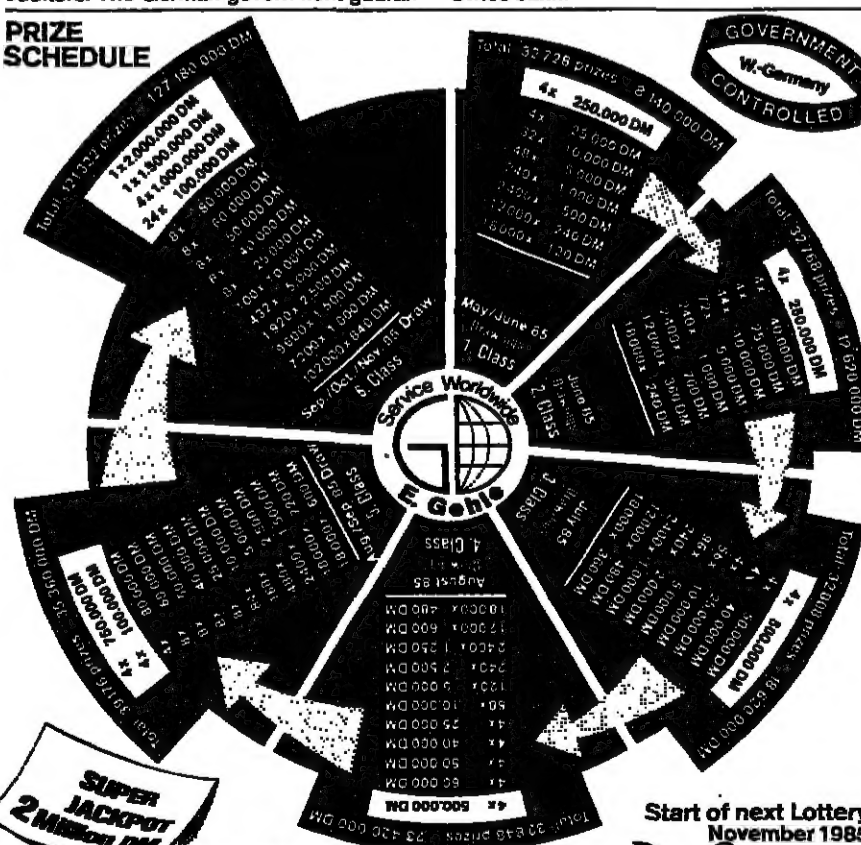
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Nicaragua Unpolicy

First the House of Representatives rejected military aid for the Nicaraguan "contras" that was good, a blow against a misguided intervention. The House then approved a Democratic alternative designed to aid refugees and facilitate peacekeeping — not so good: It put no muscle behind the call to negotiate. Then, having meanwhile rejected a Senate-approved plan that same Democratic administration for nonmilitary aid to the contras, the House threw out that same Democratic alternative, 303-123. Democrats wished to derail any legislative vehicle the president might later try to commandeer; Republicans were mad at the Democrats. Thus did Congress kill the administration's policy and offer no substitute: the new Nicaragua unpolicy.

What now? Under the congressional heavy-lifts a workable policy may be struggling to be born. Let us hope so. Congress opposes military intervention, proxy or direct. On this issue there is a real gap, yet President Reagan has no wise choice except to rule out intervention. But there is only marginal congressional favor for the Sandinists' internal order and there is much distrust of their pro-Cuban and pro-Soviet orientation. Congress rightly bristled at the use of force when means short of force had not been used against a regime with which the United States is not at war. Surely Congress is ready to support other means now.

What needs to be done is to organize the nonmilitary means and to establish reasonable

ends to which to apply them. The instruments should include a further economic squeeze; its effect could be substantial, since the United States is Nicaragua's top trading partner. As the prospect of military intervention fades, it should become progressively easier to enlist other Latin Americans in economic sanctions and in political pressures designed to exact a price for the Sandinists' failure to honor the pledges of pluralism and nonalignment they made to the hemisphere in return for help in ousting the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. These pressures could include condemnation and diplomatic isolation.

They should be applied first to obtaining a cease-fire — a merciful mission, given that Congress has now cut off the contras from their basic source of military aid. In conditions of a cease-fire, the Contadora regional peace effort becomes at once more feasible.

The second goal should be to induce the Sandinists to open up a dialogue with the opposition, as the Salvadoran government has done even while the Salvadoran insurgents are still fighting. Contadora has a direct relevance here, too. American-Nicaraguan negotiations can be used to promote a dialogue of Nicaraguans and to advance the Contadora talks.

The Reagan administration is stung by the defeat of its military option in Congress. But a new American consensus is there waiting to be formed, if the administration will take a hand.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan: 'Tiger' on Deficits

President Reagan's budget speech Thursday was a sharp and effective attack on the mismanagement by that fellow in the White House, whom he never named. The question, Mr. Reagan declared, is whether the country can compel its government "to end the dangerous addiction to deficit spending and finally live within its means." Right! The United States, he said, cannot "stay on the immoral, dead-end course of deficit spending." How true! If only Mr. Reagan had been elected in 1980, things would be different. Mr. Reagan is a tiger on deficit spending and, if he were in charge, you can be sure there would be no huge deficit to strain and distort the economy.

We pause here for a deep sigh and a return to reality. Since the late 1960s, Republican presidents have fallen repeatedly into the habit of speaking about deficits as though they were in the opposition. The reason is simple. The spending programs are popular, and deficits produce the kind of temporary boom that is very helpful in winning elections. But good conservatives cannot approve of them, and the recent Republican presidents have usually resolved the dilemma by pretending that someone else must be doing these dreadful things. The fastest increase in social benefits in American history was not in the New Deal or the

Great Society, but in the Nixon-Ford period of the early 1970s. Nondeficit spending this year will be higher, both in dollars and as a proportion of gross national product, than it was when Jimmy Carter left office in 1981.

Speaking of spending cuts, Mr. Reagan earnestly said: "One area we will not touch, however, is the safety net for needy Americans." Really? Mr. Reagan was advocating a cut of 2 percent a year, for the next three years, in the purchasing power of Social Security benefits. If that goes into effect, the Congressional Budget Office estimates, about 650,000 people will fall below the poverty line. There seems to be a hole in the safety net.

But Mr. Reagan is right when he says the deficits are a serious threat. They result from the excessive 1981 tax cut. The deficits speeded up the economy, pulling it out of recession and producing a wave of prosperity for last year's election. But as they continue they will generate either much higher interest rates or much higher inflation. Spending cuts alone cannot control the deficits. Higher taxes are needed.

Mr. Reagan seems at last to sense serious trouble ahead. That is a good sign. But he is evidently not yet ready to deal with it in ways that are either fair or effective.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still Counting in Indiana

Controversy over Indiana's 8th Congressional District seat continues to grow, while the possibility fades of conclusively determining who actually was elected to it. It is time for the House to declare the seat vacant so that Indiana's governor can authorize a special election.

The controversy began on the last election night when the incumbent Democrat, Frank McCloskey, finished 72 votes ahead of his Republican challenger, Richard McIntyre. After a recount put Mr. McIntyre ahead, Indiana's secretary of state certified him the winner. But the House, controlled by Democrats who were suspicious of the state recount, refused to seat Mr. McIntyre and ordered another recount under the direction of a special task force. That tally, completed last week, gave Mr. McCloskey the victory by four votes.

A close vote — and this was one of the closest House races in this century — does not by itself justify a special election. But the

recounts have been hopelessly tainted by the appearance of partisanship. The House task force, for example, voted 2 to 1 on partisan lines to exclude dozens of absentee ballots for technical reasons. Yet it allowed other absentee ballots with the same flaw to be counted.

One need not agree that Democrats have "raped" the Constitution, as some Republicans put it, to appreciate that Mr. McCloskey's "victory" now is no more convincing than Mr. McIntyre's was earlier. While there is no guarantee a new election would not be just as close, it should be possible to ensure against another bungled vote count. Ground rules to assure the integrity of both balloting and counting could be worked out in advance by local authorities and representatives of the House. The decision rests with the House Democrats, who, with a 70-seat margin, can do as they wish. Wisdom and fairness argue for a special election.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan: Lame but Not Immovable

President Reagan is said to be a lame duck. But such a bird can still fly high, far and fast, and he is not ready for a duck shoot. He has great political strengths, for he owes nothing to 1988's electoral politics: His obligations are now to his own sense of place in history. His commitments of principle — for example to preventing the evolution of the Managua regime into a model of Soviet-Cuban socialism — can be expressed with a clarity denied other politicians making electoral calculations.

President Reagan has, moreover, a direct line to Americans: That, above all, was shown by last November's results. This week's votes are not irreversible nor (given the willingness of the House to arm the president with trade and diplomatic sanctions against Managua) irredeemable. Members of the House and some senators who face the polls next year stand vulnerable to a full, convincing expression by the president to the people of foreign policy imperatives in Nicaragua and elsewhere. Congress has not wholly grasped that.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S. Vice President Hails Tariff
ST. LOUIS — Mr. James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States, addressing the Citizens' Industrial Association here, strongly supported the new tariff law. He declared that the protectionist policy would never be abandoned; the new law was working better than its framers had believed it would. Mr. Sherman said: "It is a revenue-getting tariff, for it will probably wipe out the deficit in the first year." He pointed out that, on the other hand, the imports for the past eight months of the fiscal year exceeded by over \$200 million those of the previous year and stated that nine-tenths of these imports could be made in America. He would not say that any American industries had been injured, but he asked if it would not be well to examine these increased imports.

1935: France Inaugurates Television
PARIS — Television was inaugurated in France (on April 26) when a distinguished assembly, including postal, radio and state officials, wireless experts, photographers and newspaper men gathered at the post office headquarters in the Rue de Grenelle to see the first photographs flashed through space. "Marvelous!" was the word on everyone's lips after the experiment, which all agreed was successful. The first picture transmitted was that of Beatrice Bretry, a member of the Comedie-Francaise troupe which recently visited Italy. Receiving sets, which can be attached to the ordinary radio with simple plug-ins, consist of a sort of rectangular screen about eighteen by twenty-four centimeters. They are ready for the market at about 10,000 francs.

A Chance to Narrow the Gap in Geneva

By Seweryn Bialer

NEW YORK — The complex arms control talks taking place in Geneva recessed this week with little to show for six weeks of delicate negotiation. Despite the difficulties, however, I believe that conditions for reaching a major agreement are far better now than in the 1970s.

There can be little doubt that future historians will look to the early 1970s as a period of lost opportunities in Soviet-American relations. What was lost was nothing less than a chance to reverse the inexorable cycle of the arms race and achieve significant cuts in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

Why was this chance lost? I see three primary reasons. First, the United States entered into détente from a position of weakness. It was engaged in the Vietnam War, which by that time Americans knew they could not win. In pursuing détente, Washington hoped to make Moscow help it wind down the war while preserving American honor and international standing. The United States was ready to recognize Soviet-American strategic parity and promised to treat the Soviet Union as an equal global power.

Second, this American weakness abroad was magnified manifold by the Watergate crisis. The isolationist "Vietnam syndrome" combined with an unprecedented decline of the power and credibility of the executive to leave American foreign and security policies in a state of virtual paralysis.

Third, whatever the Russians' plans and expectations when they entered into détente in 1972, their reaction to America's weakness was clear: The Kremlin decided to continue its strategic and theater military build-up almost unilaterally. It saw little risk in its or its allies' involvement in Ethiopia, Angola, South Yemen, the southern African "frontline" states and Afghanistan, and it sought to expand its sphere of influence at U.S. expense. The Kremlin decided it could kick America when America was down.

The inevitable American reaction was not long in coming. From the last two years of the Carter administration, but particularly during the first Reagan term, America started to rearm. America became again a credible and activist force.

Where does this leave us? In a sense, the passage of time has made a major arms control agreement even more difficult than before. The danger of the 1970s still remains — that arms negotiations and partial arms control agreements will not stop the exponential growth of the two superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

And the asymmetries that make arms control so difficult — the asymmetry in the Soviet and American nuclear forces and in their geopolitical situations — have if anything increased during the last 10 years of futile negotiations and non-negotiations.

Yet the Geneva negotiations have a much greater chance of success than the negotiations of the 1970s.

Today, both sides clearly hope to achieve a comprehensive agreement that would include all aspects of the existing and planned strategic and theater systems and would result in radical arms reductions on both

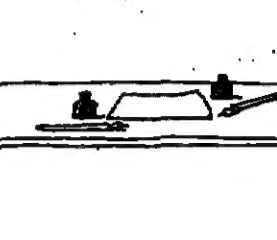
United States is much more powerful than it was in the ignominious 1970s. America has shown that it can increase its military expenditures and match any likely Soviet buildup. It has resumed initiatives in the international arena: It is again an activist power, but one tempered on the congressional side by the Vietnam experience. It is in the forefront of the new industrial revolution of electronics, working from a basically strong economic position. The leaders of both political parties now show the will to increase the risk and costs of any Soviet adventurism.

The Atlantic alliance has survived the crucial political test that accompanied the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The continuing détente between Western Europe and Moscow does not compensate the Russians for their untested relations with Washington. China is

able to consolidate its power much faster than Nikita S. Khrushchev and Leonid I. Brezhnev were able to do. He may also have the power to impose his views on arms control, even on those vested interests that oppose them. In this, he may benefit from the fact that the Soviet armed forces are being led by second-rank military professionals.

All of this argues for a major opportunity to make an arms deal with the Kremlin. American leverage over Soviet Union was never as great as it is today. But this opportunity will be lost if America repeats the mistake that Moscow made in the 1970s: It must not kick the Russians in their time of trouble.

One sure way to ruin the opportunity would be to make President Reagan's "star wars" initiative a non-negotiable item. If, on the other hand, it were negotiable, in the present situation — a constellation of forces favoring America — a moratorium on its testing and development could be traded for radical,



Patricia in Nin (Belgrade), C&W Syndicate.

sides. This is as it should be: The Geneva talks should not shy away from partial agreements of the kind sought in the 1970s, but they must be regarded as steps to a comprehensive arms reduction accord.

America is being given a second chance to achieve the three key goals of arms control: to deny either power the capability to launch a "first strike," to build stability into the Soviet-American strategic balance and to establish a balance based on finite deterrence — on the minimum forces necessary to deter the other side.

This second chance exists primarily because the correlation of forces is far more favorable to the non-communist countries now than it was in the 1970s.

The balance of military power has not changed perceptibly, yet the

taking decisive steps toward modernization, posing a new strategic threat for Moscow. Japan has decided to add political power to its economic might, even as it slowly increases military spending.

The Soviet Union finds itself in a deep domestic crisis. This is fundamentally an economic crisis, but it has political, social, ideological, cultural and psychological expressions as well. In the international arena, the Soviet Union is retrenching: It is overextended and short of the resources necessary for an ambitious foreign policy.

The new leader in the Kremlin, who knows that the strength of foreign and security policies starts at home, would prefer to concentrate on his country's internal ills. In today's emergency conditions, Mikhail S. Gorbachev will probably be

balanced cuts in Soviet and American offensive arsenals.

Sensitivity to common security interests is required. The Russians have to be convinced by U.S. proposals in Geneva that they have more to gain from a radical arms agreement than from an unrestricted spiral of the arms race. The U.S. side, in turn, must be convinced by the Russians.

Let us not blow the second chance of a meaningful arms pact. America's renewed strength is welcomed by everybody in the free world. But America's strength must be tempered by a knowledge of its limits and concern for mankind.

The writer is a professor of political science at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bitburg, 1985: The Damage Is Done, a Lesson Remains

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The damage has already been done by the incredible mishandling of President Reagan's trip to West Germany next week. German-American relations were fine and did not require any special, flashy gestures. But in the era of TV politics, men who should be primarily concerned with statesmanship apparently cannot resist stagecraft.

Now the trouble is rubbing off on all concerned, not only the president and his staff but on Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who also looks bumbly and poorly informed. His spokesman has said it will hurt relations if Mr. Reagan does not go to the Bitburg cemetery after so much talk. The German public cannot understand what the fuss is about, and the Americans cannot understand how the Germans could fail to understand.

This is the price of trying to ignore history. The past can be overcome with new friendships and alliances, but it cannot be swept away.

Mr. Kohl made the first mistake with his disingenuous complaint of being left out of D-Day celebrations last year. But there was no reason to veil the fact that Germany was the enemy 40 years ago, and that it was defeated in the horrible war it launched with such enthusiasm.

There were German victims of the Nazis, most but not all of them Jews. It is wrong, however, to encourage Germans now to suppose they were "liberated" in 1945 and that the evil that was done died with their defeat. That reply should have been made clearly to Mr. Kohl.

The letter from the floor leader of his party in the Bundestag to Senator Howard M. Mennenbaum, who originated a petition signed by 53 U.S. senators asking Mr. Reagan not to go to the Bitburg cemetery, is symptomatic of the bad thinking that comes from trying to refashion history.

The floor leader, Alfred Dreger, noted that he had fought the Russians in World War II and his brother had died on the Eastern front. He said, "When you demand that your president leave off his noble gesture... I must take this as an insult to my brother and his fallen comrades."

Does Mr. Dreger think that because the United States and Soviet Union are adversaries now, Americans approve of the German invasion of 1941 and the monstrous treatment of Russians, while only deploring

what Germans did in the West? Evidently Mr. Kohl got the idea of a cemetery visit from President François Mitterrand of France, who does know history, and who arranged a deeply moving ceremony of French-German reconciliation last fall at Verdun. That was the bloodiest World War I battlefield, now a vast panorama of crosses. Both Germans and French are buried there.

There is no American military cemetery in Germany, and this is not because Americans did not die on German soil. The insensitivity of both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Reagan to what this does mean is overwhelming.

Mr. Reagan's offhand remarks about Nazi victims and his refusal to pay a visit of homage to them at Dachau seriously compounded the

weakness. A quick stop at Bergen-Belsen is not exactly a substitute. The site of that camp has grassy mounds covering mass graves.

Dachau is an extraordinary museum. It is terribly painful, but it is humbling and instructive.

A lesson is to be drawn from all these puffs. It is the lesson of Elie Wiesel, a survivor of Auschwitz. Explaining why he can never stop writing about the Holocaust, Mr. Wiesel said, "The fear of forgetting remains the main obsession of all those who have passed through the universe of the damned." We fortunate ones who can never imagine what it is to have such memories must also fear forgetting lest a time come when we do not understand what evil means.

And that is the lesson of Ryszard

Kapuscinski, a Polish journalist who writes about the fall of dictators in exotic lands in order to send a secret message of hope to his compatriots.

Mr. Kapuscinski says of the French historian Fernand Braudel: "He wrote that history is like a river. On the surface, it flows rapidly, and disappears. But down below there is a deep stream which moves more slowly, doesn't change quickly, but is the more important because it drives the whole river. What I'm interested in as a writer is finding this deep current."

If the world's leaders ignore this, especially the leaders of free countries, they can only be driven by events. The mess in preparing Mr. Reagan's trip will have served a useful purpose after all if it brings this conclusion. It is what we do not know that can hurt us most.

The New York Times.

Bergen-Belsen, 1945: Death and Liberation

This was excerpted from a broadcast by Patrick Gordon-Walker, an Oxford historian and BBC commentator, about the liberation of the concentration camp that President Reagan plans to visit.

I WENT to Belsen. The Wehrmacht was not allowed near it. It was entirely guarded by SS men and women. The first night of liberty, many hundreds of people died of joy. Next day some men of the [British] Yeomanry arrived. The people crowded around them, kissing their hands and feet — and dying from weakness.

Corpses in every state of decay were lying around, piled up on top of each other in heaps. One woman came up to a soldier who was guarding the milk store and doing the milk out to children, and begged for milk for her baby. The man took the baby and saw that it had been dead for days, black in the face and shriveled up. The woman went on begging for milk. So he poured some on the dead lips. The mother then started to crouch with joy and carried the baby off in triumph. She stumbled and fell dead in a few yards.

About 35,000 corpses were reckoned. The SS men were driven and pushed along and made to ride on top of the loaded corpses and then shovel them into the great mass open graves. The SS women were made to cook and carry heavy loads. The inmates said that they were more cruel and brutal than the men. They are all young, in their 20s. There was no water, nothing but roots and some boiled stinking carrots, enough for a few hundred people. Men and women fought for these raw roots.

There are three main classes in the camp. The healthy, who have managed to keep themselves decent, but nearly all of these had typhus. Then there

were the sick, who were more or less cared for by their friends. Then there was the vast underworld that had lost all self-respect, crawling around in rags, living in abominable squalor, defecating in the compound, often mad or half mad.

Over and over again I was told the same story. The parades at which people were picked out arbitrarily for the gas chambers and the crematorium, where many were burned alive. Life and death was a question of pure chance.

"My father and mother were burned. My sister was burned." This is what you hear all the time. ... A story of Auschwitz was told to me by Helen — and her last name she didn't remember. She was a Czechoslovak. When the women were given the chance to go and work elsewhere in the work zones like Hamburg, mothers with children were, in fact, given the choice between their lives and their children's. Children could not be taken along. Many preferred to stay with their children and face certain death. Some decided to leave their children. But if they were left there they would at once be gassed. There were terrible scenes between children and their mothers. One child was so angry that though the mother changed her mind and stayed and died, the child would not talk to her.

None of this is propaganda. This is the plain and simple truth.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dresden Was Not Dachau

Regarding the opinion column "When History Forbids a Fair Hearing" (April 22) by V.W. Hughes:

The basic flaw in Mr. Hughes' argument is the contention that World War II was no different than any other war. The Nazis were not just fighting a war. World War II was the extension outside of its national territory of the Nazi regime's policy of extermination.

Dresden, Hiroshima and Dachau are not the same, as Mr. Hughes believes. We were horrified by the bombing of cities like Dresden and Hiroshima, as by the conduct of the German army in Belgium. But none of these acts was the implementation of a policy aimed at the annihilation of an entire population.

DOMINIC LUSINCHI
San Francisco

We all realize and understand the horror of war. But as Mr. Hughes

correctly notes, peacetime is not war-time. Nothing can be gained from the endless self-torture of accusation, condemnation, rehearsal of sorrow, tearing at old wounds, lacerating the spirit. The Christian ethic is one of forgiveness. Forgiveness does not mean condoning. Forgiveness is hard — that is why it is a virtue.

HARRIET S. DANNENHAUER
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

One cannot but shudder at the thinking of Mr. Hughes. Does he say that if Heinrich Himmler were known to be alive somewhere, efforts to find him should be dropped? This would amount to saying that evil never exists nor demands atonement, that it does not, at least, demand a bringing to book followed by a meticulous justice-judgment.

Merely? Yes, in the face of expressed repentance. Catching a Himmler or an Eichmann underlying every few years — a hairless, harmless older — serves a purpose at least as important as causing justice

to be done and seen to be done: It educates the young, dramatizes for them what fellow men are capable of and what they, the young, must at all costs steer clear of.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES,
Paris.

How could anyone compare the willful murders in Dachau and other concentration camps with the bombing of Dresden and Hiroshima? However debatable, the latter were to help shorten the war. Were the murders in Dachau meant to do the same?

LISELOTTE ROSENTHAL,
Ascona, Switzerland.

Mr. Hughes either ignores or belittles the fact that those who died in these camps did so because of whom

or what they were — not because of their political beliefs. They were not members of the Gestapo. They were not

genocide now, or at any time, is to put at risk the only valuable lesson that may be learned from these atrocities: We must never forget.

HOWARD MANN,
London.

The Cemetery Visit

I visited the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp on the very day of its liberation by the British and saw the horrors contained within. Had any one dared to tell me that an American president would, 40 years later, lay a wreath in a German military cemetery, especially one containing tombs of Waffen SS, I would have either hit that man in the face or called him names unfit to print. Alas, alas.

GEORGE M. ZLATOVSKI,
Paris.

Trinitated by the uproar over Reagan's plans to visit a war cemetery. The West army today is the backbone of NATO. The German army of yes-

An LBJ Rule RR Should Have Used

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Lyndon Johnson left behind no foreign policy doctrine. But he did leave deep convictions about the presidential ability of the powers of the presidency that might have been raised to a level of a doctrine if he had said them publicly. They bear directly on the condition of Ronald Reagan following his sound defeat in Congress on the issue of military support for the Nicaraguan "contras."

The Johnson Doctrine begins with the belief that a president cannot command a figure on the way stage if he is not perceived to be command of his own political processes. Mr. Johnson carried the argument to the conclusion that just a defeat in Congress on an issue deemed vital to a president's interest could be crippling beyond repair.

It is true that, in the instant case, President Reagan abandoned his insistence on military aid and slipped from sight when it became obvious he could not win. But that cannot alter the perception that he spent heavily from political capital — and lost.

Regularly, Mr. Johnson warned his advisers that he had only a limited supply of political capital. It was to be husbanded for propositions with reasonable prospect of acceptance or for emergencies.

But does the Johnson Doctrine apply to Ronald Reagan? Does his particular political magic render him immune? Or is his fabled Teflon presidency already damaged?

I would not bet either way. But there is enough recent evidence of unfamiliar fallibility in the performance of the second Reagan administration to suggest a certain relevance of the Johnson Doctrine to Ronald Reagan's case. Even before the mindless bungling of the preparations for his European trip, the president had dipped deeply into his political bank account to win a narrow and perhaps hollow victory on the MX missile. By his inability to dig himself quickly out of the disaster he had dug himself into with his European itinerary, the president squandered further political capital.

So the loss of the key issue of military aid to the "contras" came at a time when a lot of people were already beginning to wonder whether the second Reagan administration had somehow lost the first Reagan administration's fine touch for those tricks of the trade that serve the Reagan presidency best: imagery, symbolism, communication, the projection of "leadership."

Mr. Johnson finally lost command by losing control of events, and appearances, in about February 1968, with the Tet offensive in Vietnam. But generally he did not risk his prestige on behalf of controversial propositions unrelated to his larger Great Society designs. Witness the way he overruled some of his most trusted foreign advisers on an issue that confronted him after his election in 1964.

It was not an earth-shaking deal. The question was whether the United States would participate in a multilateral nuclear force. It was to be an experimental mini-armada of surface ships, manned by polar NATO crews armed with Polaris missiles whose nuclear warheads would be under U.S. control.

But Mr. Johnson was not persuaded that the Europeans wanted it — nor that Congress wanted it.

In a decisive meeting in December 1964 he killed the idea after giving his assembled advisers a lecture on presidential and congressional politics. He was not carried away by any elected "mandate." He doubted Congress was impressed; he knew how fickle public opinion could be. He spoke in shorthand. He was not going to do "another 1919" (a reference to Woodrow Wilson's defeat on the League of Nations and its lasting impact on Wilson's control over Congress). Neither did he intend to do another "1937" (a reference to Franklin Roosevelt's "court packing" scheme whose rejection he believed did Roosevelt permanent damage).

As usual, he had a story from Texas to embellish his argument. It was of a cowboy who saved all year to buy a bottle of whiskey and a string of firecrackers and consumed both on New Year's Eve.

"I worked like hell to get to be president," Mr. Johnson said, "and I don't want to see it all off at once."

Now, LBJ never laid claim to charisma of the kind that Mr. Reagan can rightly lay claim to. So we will have to wait and see whether Mr. Reagan is the exception to a well-recognized rule. What can be said with certainty is that Mr. Reagan's recent handling of the money for the contras was in clear violation of the Johnson Doctrine.

Washington Post Writers Group.

terday, to which the young men buried at this cemetery belonged, fought a conventional war in a generally honorable fashion. Exceptions exist — not only in the German army but in the armies of the Allies.

The German armed forces were not the tools of the Nazis' racial extermination policy. The soldiers of the German army, navy and air force fought much as the Allied soldiers did — where and when sent. The young German soldier — stripped of all political choice by the ascendancy of the Nazi party — was no more responsible for the war than his English or American counterpart. A broad, inaccurate condemnation of the German soldier in World War II is inappropriate. Such sentiments directed at the memories of the SS are not. The distinction must be made, fairness to the German nation and people, who will carry the shame of the Holocaust with them forever.

R. TURNER
Wiesbaden, West Germany.

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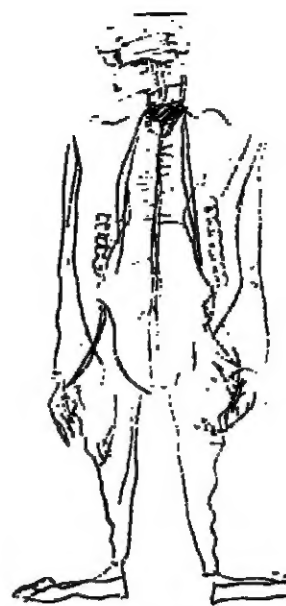
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A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 27-28, 1985

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By Leticia G. Jett

their clothes are often colorful and some of their work is absolutely crazy, but it's exciting."

Some of the fourth-generation names to watch include Aitsuro Tayama, whose A.T. label can be found in the United States and Australia, Kensho Abe, Noriko Kazuki, Yoshio Ishikawa, Akiko Sakaizumi, Takayuki Mori, Yoshiki Hishinuma and Katsuhiko Kamisaki. Others are Mariko Aimi, who has a New York-based company that sells under the label Mariko; Nobuo Ikeda, whose line is available at 250 stores around the world, including top U.S. retailers; Masaru Amano and Chisato Tsumori.

Besides, as Rei Kawakubo, Comme des Garçons designer and high priestess of the New Wave, sagely puts it: "The course of one's life is peaks and valleys — that is what we remember — and we must realize it is not part of life to always be at the peak."

1983 Comme des Garçons.

1984

... and in 1985.

Yohji Yamamoto in 1985.

in 1984

and in 1983

By Nina Hyde

By Anne-Marie Schiro

Bergdorf Goodman, which had not been on the Japanese bandwagon in 1983, opened a department for Issey Miyake last year. Henri Bendel still carries *Comme des Garçons*, which has developed a following of its own. And the *Comme des Garçons* shop in New York's SoHo is highly successful, according to its owner, Dianne Benson.

"I felt a backlash against Japanese fashion last spring," Benson said. "What was the vanguard of everything was suddenly the nadir of everything. I felt a reluctance from our clientele. But now Comme des Garçons is booming and my Miyake business is just like it used to be."

One of the reasons for the popularity of the Comme des Garçons spring collection, she said, is that it is easy to understand. "Every garment has two arms, a place to put your head and your feet." All those extraneous panels and sleeves on the earlier Japanese clothes did put off quite a few potential customers, who could not figure out how to wear them.

Benson has two other boutiques in New York called Dianne B., one on Madison Avenue, the other in SoHo. Her first store, the one on Madison Avenue, has been selling Issey Miyake and Kansai all along.

"I recently did a study for my accountant," Benson said, "and discovered that the Japanese portion of my business has been steadily between 35 and 45 percent for nine years."

Rebeka Wiener of the *Christianity Today* in New York said her colleagues

"Also, stores are no longer lumping the designers together under the heading of "Japanese."
"I don't think the Japanese influence is called Japanese anymore," says Ellyn Seltzman, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue. "We had a Japanese boutique in 1983, but now the merchandise is scattered throughout the store. It's not thought of as Japanese specifically because it now fits in with other merchandise. Though I do think the Japanese were responsible for creating our interest in comfort and easy size clothing."
The only man carrying four Japanese designers who have made the test of time, she said, They are Issey Miyake, Yohji Yamamoto, Kansai Yamamoto and Matsuda.

She has been selling Issey Miyake since she found him in Paris in 1974, she said. "I thought he was the world's greatest designer. I discovered Yohji three or four years ago and took an initial big position on him."

Her stores still carry both designers, and she now goes to Japan regularly to find lesser-known lines.

When Bloomingdale's announced a Japanese promotion for last fall, many observers felt that the timing was not exactly propitious. But according to Kalman Rutenstien, store vice president and fashion director, "The customer surprised us, and the Japanese clothing sold very well, especially Yohji, Comme des Garçons and Matsuda.

"Once the Japanese fashions got over the period when they were ragged and tattered," he added, "the customer discovered that they were comfortable and great. They didn't have to wear them to have to wear the look from head to toe but could just buy individual pieces and wear them with their other clothes. Our sales have gone consistently up."

Dianne Benson pretty much summed up the feeling of retailers today: "Now that nothing is being said about Japanese fashion, everything that is good and positive about it is resurging itself."

A SPECIAL REPORT ON JAPANESE FASHION



Western Retailers Meet with Success

By Terry Trucco

TOKYO — In recent years, Japanese designers have opened boutiques everywhere from San Francisco to Sydney and large Japanese retailers have also gained a foothold abroad, notably in the United States. But big-name foreign firms are just as eagerly setting up shop in Japan.

Some of these companies lease space in large department stores. The new Seibu store in Tokyo's Ginza district contains outposts of Van Cleef and Arpel, Hermès, Yves Saint Laurent and even Sotheby's, all on one self-edged floor.

More and more international names in retailing are making a bigger investment here and launching their own free-standing stores. In the Ginza district alone, the stylish foreign line-up includes Louis Vuitton, Laura Ashley, Dunhill, Gucci, Chanel and New York clothing Paul Stuart. And the ranks are growing rapidly in other parts of Tokyo and Japan, spurred by Japan's keen interest in upscale goods.

Foreign retailers have discovered what the Japanese already know: The best way to establish an image and a presence in Japan is through a carefully decorated store that sells nothing but the company line. In a nation where packaging is important, a distinctive store is the most effective advertising available.

"It's easier for customers to come to the shops we have in department stores," says Toshio Motoki, general manager of Brooks Brothers Japan. But Brooks Brothers' wood-paneled Tokyo store, a scaled-down twin of its venerable New York headquarters is worth its rent alone for what it provides in image and prestige.

Such elements have gained importance as Japanese shoppers grow more selective. A decade ago, a foreign name was often sufficient to make a sale, but Japan is now "saturated with foreign clothing brands," as one retailer put it. Japanese shoppers also tend to gravitate to whatever is new, then lose interest. Foreign companies in particular are vulnerable.

Indeed, the most successful foreign retailers in Japan deal in high quality or the unusual and have an appealing image. Many also have learned to blend elements of East and West.

The new Laura Ashley store in Tokyo, which is co-owned by the British specialty concern and Japan's Jasco supermarket chain, is a good example. Designed by Mrs. Ashley's eldest son, David, the shop interior looks like an English country house, with floral-print walls and imported antiques. English words are much in evidence, too, used almost as decoration on

cards, signs and the company logo. But while Ashley's print fabrics are everywhere, nearly all the clothes are sewn and sized in Japan. "Japanese have very high sewing expectations, and we can't supply less than what the market wants," said the shop manager, Mie Nakayama. Even the sheets are made in Japan.

The line is also edited for local taste. Missing from the spring collection were a two-piece printed dress, deemed too sheer, and a cool white cotton article too vast for most Japanese. Because brides here are usually unattended, Ashley's bridesmaid gowns are sold as party dresses.

Several quirks in the Japanese market have further modified what foreign retailers sell. Styles that appeal to broad age brackets in America and Europe sell to much narrower groups in Japan. "Laura Ashley says her clothes are for ages 3 to 80, but in Japan they will probably sell to women in their 20s and 30s," Nakayama said.

The trend is even stronger in menswear. Both Paul Stuart and Brooks Brothers have much younger customers in Japan than in the United States. But each is hopeful the market will expand as today's 25-year-olds mature. "Middle-aged Japanese men still don't understand Western styles, but younger men are becoming more knowledgeable and concerned with what they wear," said Brooks Brothers' Motoki.

One reason Paul Stuart Japan makes most of its lines locally, licensed from New York, is that its customers were too young to afford costly imports when the brand was introduced eight years ago, according to Shigeatsu Kawamura. Paul Stuart Japan president and 51-percent owner. Their clothes are still less costly than in New York, although pricier styles have been added, along with a sprinkling of imports.

In women's wear, there is much difference between the New York and Tokyo Paul Stuart stores. American customers tend to be career women who need tailored suits and dresses for the office. In Japan, sales are mainly to office ladies or "O.L.s," as they are called, i.e. young unmarried women who wear company uniforms by day and preppy styles after work. Once married, they will probably shop elsewhere.

Despite such differences, it is easy to see the Japanese market's attractions. Japan has a large population, a healthy economy and while the fascination with designer-name garments is fading, it is far from dead. A Japanese store also adds cachet for an international retailer. And in some cases, Japan is the only place a company can expand.



Teen-agers Turn Trendy on the Weekends

TOKYO — Every weekend, Japanese teen-agers discard their no-nonsense school uniforms and escape into a fantasy world of colorful costumes and copious consumerism.

The playground for this momentary retreat from their strictly disciplined academic lives is Harajuku, the neighborhood that offers some of the best trendy shopping in Tokyo. It is also the perfect backdrop for flaunting the latest purchases around the La Foret shopping complex and the boutique-filled Hanae Mori Center and along several narrow shop-filled pedestrian walkways.

Harajuku is one of fashion's hot spots, ranking with Kings Road in London and the Haight area in San

Francisco, where retailers, designers and manufacturers from around the world come for fresh ideas and a little street-smart inspiration.

The area is a microcosm of eclectic dressing where the extremes of body adornment can range from all-American preppy to wildly extravagant punk getups complemented by appropriately stylized hairdos tinged with lime green, shocking pink or electric yellow paint—all of which is washed out before school Monday morning.

At the moment, the best looks are a mélange of the old and new with a definite inclination toward the bright and whimsical. Gone are the dreary black and gray turnouts cut on the big bold body-concealing theme; instead, young girls are

wearing 1960s miniskirts with sweet blouses, pastel tights and delicate flat slippers, or full 1950s skirts with petticoats and sweater sets, flowered tennis shoes, and hair tied back in bright chiffon scarves.

Boys and girls are crazy about American baseball jackets or pricey facsimiles from Kansai Yamamoto, and they are often teaming them with trousers from Bigi or long skirts from Matsuda.

Hooded sweatshirts and graphic knits are other favorites, as is the omnipresent slouchy overcoat the boys wear over anything from jeans to impeccably coordinated 1950s zoot-suit ensembles either bought from one of the stalls at the weekend flea market or the retro re-

editions of some of Japan's contemporary designers.

But the most interesting notion to come from the streets of Harajuku is that, even in this highly competitive game of attracting attention, the crucial ingredient must always be the *esprit*.

That is, above all, fashion is supposed to be fun. And the best-dressed players have mastered an inventive technique of mixing bits and pieces from East and West, such as combining an Issey Miyake plantation T-shirt with a Laura Ashley skirt, a Yohji Yamamoto sweater with a Brooks Brothers shirt or a pair of French jeans with a Comme des Garçons tunic.

—LETTITIA G. JETT

FASHION NOTEBOOK

Tokyo's Most Popular Periodicals

Those who make it their business to be *au courant* include these slick periodicals on their reading list: Focus and Friday (written in Japanese although the names are in English), both of which can best be described as devoted followers of that internationally successful formula of newsy blood-and-guts stories spiced with some good old-fashioned gossip and sex (a recent issue of Friday showed

Princess Stephanie of Monaco romping topless on a beach). On the fashion side is Mode et Mode. The name may be French, but the text is Japanese, an information guide to everything off the runways of the world. For the English reader, and supposedly trendy Japanese, Tokyo and Weekender provide the typical city-magazine format of service pages plus entertainment.



Mitsubishi Matsuda

Hiroko Tsuji

Matsuda and Bigi: Everybody Is Talking About Them

The Bigi label, designed by 32-year-old Hiroko Tsuji for young men and women between the ages of 20 and 25, with the Just Bigi line for teen-agers, is considered to be one of the most influential collections in Japan.

"I think clothes are only clothes," Hiroko said recently. "I design from a feeling of the moment, not with the idea that something is to last forever. I get my ideas from traveling around Europe, Morocco, all sorts of places, places where I am the outsider, where I can observe in a culturally detached way. For me, the most interesting influences are from the mentality of the '60s and '70s, androgyny. Freedom is the most interesting thing for me, not accepting what you are told to do, told to wear by a designer."

"In Japan, it has been less than 10 years that everyone has been 'fashion conscious.' We don't have a long history of wearing European clothes," she said, "so it is all quite fascinat-

ing for us and we want to have lots of them."

For the near future, there are no plans for major exportation to Europe or the United States, although there is an independently owned Bigi shop on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California, which carries all the company's labels, including Moga and Inabe.

Mitsubishi Matsuda, whose client list includes such names

as Candice Bergen, Brooke Shields, Jack Nicholson and Mick Jagger, is one of Japan's most successful designers, with a three-year-old boutique at 854 Madison Ave. in New York and representation in top European and U.S. stores. He says his original inspiration came from Coco Chanel and Paul Poiret. "Chanel was the greatest designer, perfectly timeless. She and Poiret freed women physically and mentally, an extraordinary thing."



Jean Boucheron indulges in a Japanese custom by painting the eye of Colbert, for good luck.

Paris to Tokyo: A Cultural Exchange

Eighteen months after they celebrated the tricentennial of Colbert, Louis XIV's formidable finance minister, at the French Mint, the prestigious Comité Colbert is going to Japan. The Comité Colbert unites 70 of the most dazzling names of France's luxury *grandes marques* in perfume, porcelain, jewelry, silver, leather, couture, crystal and wine.

French Art de Vivre will showcase more than 800 objects from the private collections of such houses as Hermès, Cartier, Baccarat, Chanel, Patek and Boucheron in the art deco splendor of the Tokyo metropolitan Teien Museum, a former imperial palace decorated in the 1930s by Henri Rapin, one of the designers of the ocean liner Normandie.

—LETTITIA G. JETT and JEAN RAFFERTY

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By Nancy Beth Jackson

"They send me everyone who is Oriental," said Maryvonne Nunez of Issey Miyake's Europe office.



Mishiko, one of Hubert de Givenchy's favorite models.

"Miyake doesn't consider himself a Japanese designer," she said. "He designs for everyone and his inspiration is worldwide. Sometimes a collection is toward Africa, sometimes India. He is not so interested in saying let's have some Japanese or black models. He is more interested in the character of the girls. His clothes are very strong and the girls have to come alive in them."



Kumagai is virtually alone as a Japanese designer creating accessories. "We don't have a tradition of accessories in Japan," he said. His work came out of his shoe design career, but he spent time spending 10 years in Italy as a stylist for various fashion houses. "In 1975, Fiorucci gave me carte blanche. I designed basketball shoes in silver and gold for the evening," he recalls. They were a smash hit, widely copied, and Kumagai was launched on a new career in shoes.

"It is a fascinating and attractive

"Because of the progress in transportation and information, we want something else, and so move on to the next project."

—JEAN RAFFERTY

NINA HYDE is fashion editor of The Washington Post.
NANCY BETH JACKSON is a Paris-based journalist.
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JEAN RAFFERTY is a Paris-based journalist who writes about interior design and lifestyles.
ANNE-MARIE SCHIRO is a New York-based staff writer for The New York Times.
TERRY TRUCCO is a Tokyo-based journalist.



By Jean Rafferty

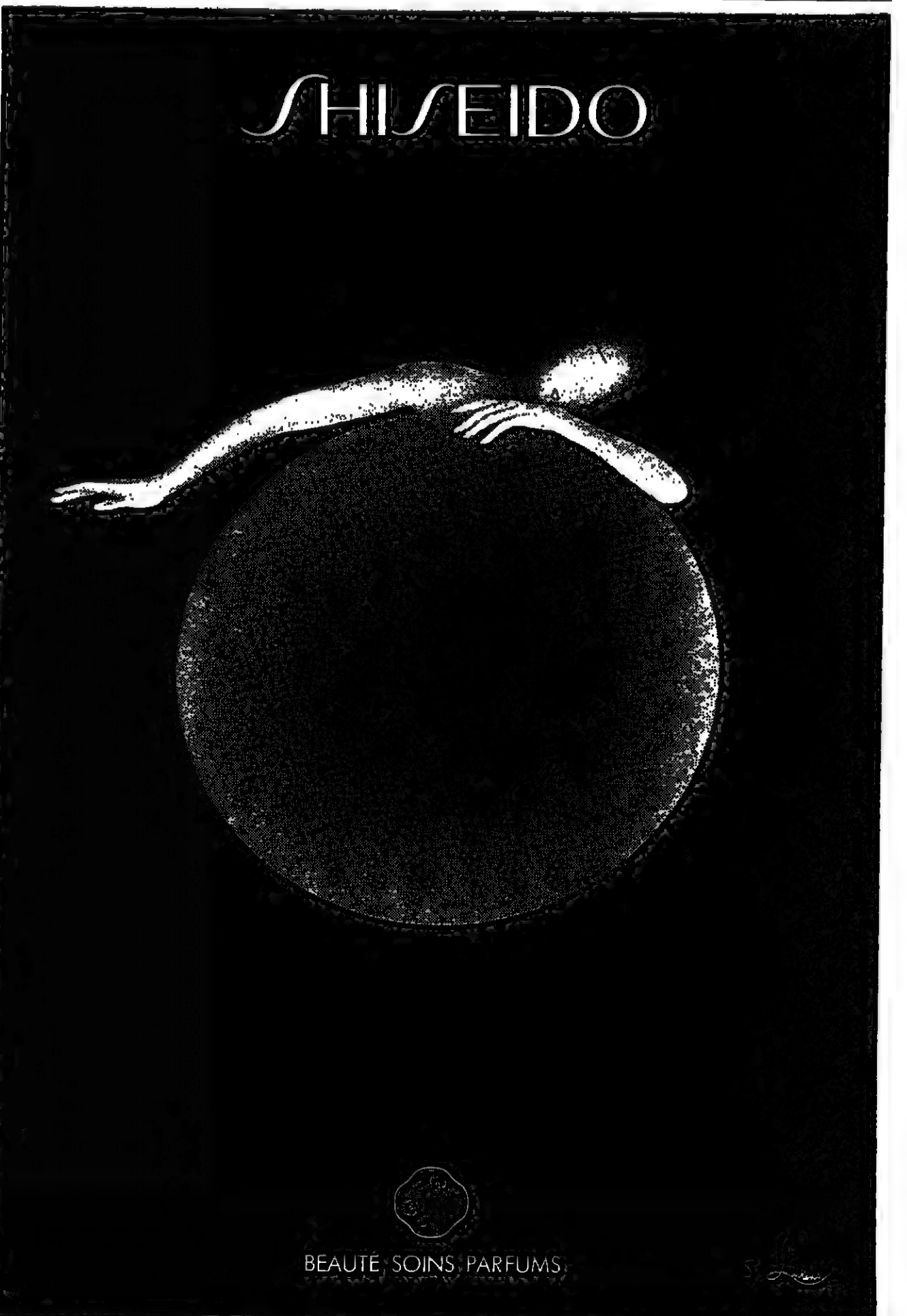
When Hermès chose it from

This time she was inspired by the image of a "well-balanced man, successful at work, but also very romantic. He is athletic, yet also intelligent with a certain interior elegance."

Creating aromas for Japan,

Kamei is currently working on another formula for a "great perfume." "It has a very sparkling bright top note," she explained, "and a blend of fruity, green and floral chords."

Like many of today's best-sellers, it will be semi-Oriental and classic in structure. "The fashion in fragrance now is a return to the classic style of many turn-of-the-century perfumes like Chypre and l'Origan from Coty," she said.



BEAUTÉ SOINS PARFUMS

AMX Most Active
Vol. High Low Last
100 110 105 108
200 220 215 218
300 330 325 328
400 440 435 438
500 550 545 548
600 660 655 658
700 770 765 768
800 880 875 878
900 990 985 988
1000 1100 1095 1098
1100 1200 1195 1198
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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 12

ECONOMIC SCENE

Jobless Rate Troubles West German Analysts

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — West German economists are troubled about the failure of the current recovery to generate more jobs. With strong demand for its exports, especially from the United States, the German manufacturing industry grew by 3% percent in 1984, nearly one-third faster than the German economy as a whole.

But German economists think it unlikely that industries here will again outperform the rest of the economy in 1985. The German expansion, in their view, is unlikely to exceed 2% percent — too slow a pace to reduce unemployment.

The jobless rate in West Germany averaged 8.3 percent last year — about four times as high as in the earlier postwar period. There is nothing unique about the German jobless situation in the European context. Economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expect unemployment throughout Europe to average 10 percent this year.

The OECD countries of Europe now have 20 million out of work, compared with 10 million in 1979 and 3 million in 1970. For all the OECD countries, including the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the European countries, unemployment is 32 million, compared with 18.6 million in 1979 and 11 million in 1970.

The European economists are worried that if the recovery does not break the long trend to higher unemployment, confidence in the kind of policy their countries have been following will erode.

Two main issues concern them. The first is whether high interest rates, the strong dollar and the unbalanced trade position, with the United States in deep deficit and Japan and the Europeans in high surplus, can be sustained much longer. They are anxious about the shock that a major change in the structure of interest rates, capital flows and trade balances might yield to the world economy.

German economists are asking how long the United States can go on borrowing in excess of its domestic savings to finance its level of public and private consumption.

While growth prospects seem unlikely to bring down unemployment significantly, there is much uncertainty on how to spur more rapid growth without regenerating inflationary expectations. The European economists, observing the more rapid growth of jobs in the United States, are looking hopefully at supply-side solutions: ways of accelerating technological change to create new jobs, to increase the rate of investment, to create greater flexibility in labor markets and to reduce disincentives for productivity.

Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the OECD, said recently that empirical evidence of past periods of intensive technological innovation shows that even though technology-induced gains in productivity may have led to the elimination of many jobs in certain sectors, these have been more than compensated by the growth of demand and by the emergence of new opportunities for work elsewhere in the economy.

However, he added, using a phrase invented by the late Professor Joseph Schumpeter of Harvard, this "creative destruction" of jobs at a time of high unemployment is perceived by many as being possibly troublesome for two reasons.

"First," he said, "there is little evidence that job creation will occur without time lags or in a painless and automatic manner. Second, considerable employment diversion will take place. In other words, there is every likelihood that part of the employment created by the current wave of technological innovation will not

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Currency Rates

London interbank rates on April 26, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	AMX	DFM	FF	ITL	Yen	DM	Sw	DK	Nor	Fin	SEK	GBP	USD
Amsterdam	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Brussels	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Frankfurt	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Milan	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Paris	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
New York	3.545	4.225	11.335	22.88	167.75	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Dollar Values

U.S. dollar values of foreign currencies (per 100 U.S. dollars) as of April 26, 1985.

Currency	Value	Currency	Value	Currency	Value	Currency	Value
Austrian	13.76	Swiss	2.00	British	0.75	French	6.55
Belgian	36.36	German	1.00	Italian	2.36	Japanese	163.89
Dutch	2.20	Spanish	166.64	Portuguese	200.48	South African	12.74
French	6.55	Swedish	13.46	Swiss	2.00	U.S.	1.00
German	1.00	Swiss	2.00	U.S.	1.00		

Interest Rates

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month T-bill	7.25%	3-month T-bill	7.50%	6-month T-bill	7.75%
1-year T-bill	8.00%	1-month CD	7.50%	3-month CD	7.75%
6-month CD	8.00%	1-year CD	8.25%	1-month FR	7.50%
3-month FR	7.75%	6-month FR	8.00%	1-year FR	8.25%

Eurocurrency Deposits

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

Asian Dollar Rates

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

Key Money Rates

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

West Germany

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

France

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

Ford Posts Decline In Profit

Taxes Blamed For 12.7% Drop

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor Co.'s first-quarter profits declined by 12.7 percent to \$783.3 million from the \$897.2 million reported in the first quarter of 1984 because of heavy taxes, company officials said Friday.

Net income per share declined 14.3 percent to \$4.20 a share from \$4.90 a year before, but worldwide sales increased 15 percent to \$13.2 billion from \$11.5 billion a year ago.

Ford set aside about \$27 million in taxes for the quarter after it used up all investment tax credits and carryforwards, said Tony Frodo, a spokesman. On a pretax basis, the No. 2 automaker earned a record \$1.3 billion, \$18 million more than a year ago.

The automaker said the decline was also related to the high cost of new product development and plant investments.

Part of Ford's \$2.9-billion program to bring out its Ford Taurus and Mercury Sable midsize cars this fall and a \$750-million program to develop its Aerostar minivan were included in its \$319.8 million in capital expenditures, up almost 60 percent from \$512.7 million in the year-earlier quarter, Mr. Frodo said.

Ford's share of the domestic car market rose almost one percent to 19.9 percent compared with a year ago. It said higher sales of its Tempo and Topaz compact models accounted for most of the increase. Ford offered 8.8-percent sales incentives on those models through April 22.

Profits from Ford's operations outside the United States dropped almost 27 percent to \$157 million from \$214 million in the first quarter of 1984, mainly because of higher taxes.

Together, the profits of the Big Three automakers — Ford, General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. — were down 27 percent to \$2.36 billion from \$3.22 billion in the 1984 first quarter.

GM attributed its 33.5-percent drop in net income to the high costs associated with new products and plants. It reported a \$1.07-billion profit on record sales of \$24.2 billion for the first quarter, compared with a \$1.4-billion profit on sales of \$2.9 billion a year ago.

Chrysler Corp. said its taxpayer status — which began in last quarter of 1984 after a five-year brush with bankruptcy — caused a 28-percent decline in after-tax earnings to \$705.8 million for the year ago quarter. Sales were a record \$5.4 billion, versus \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1984.

American Motors Corp., plagued by slow sales of its Alliance and Encore subcompacts, broke a string of five profitable quarters with a \$29-million loss for the latest quarter, compared with a \$5.1 million profit a year ago. Sales dropped 16.4 percent to \$919.4 million from last year's \$1.1 billion.

Chrysler, as yet another lower industry profits with the resumption of paying taxes after they were up all tax credits and carryforwards.

A heated sales incentive war at the small car end of the market helped cut profits although car sales remained strong, especially for Ford and Chrysler.

Large investments in plants and new models also depleted profits. GM's \$344 million increase in investments from last year to \$1.5 billion went towards plant improvement and new car programs for 1985-87.

Part of Ford's \$319.8 million capital spending during the first quarter went towards its \$2.9-billion Taurus and Sable cars for 1985 and a \$750 million for its 1985 Aerostar minivan.

Chrysler's programs through the rest of the decade include a host of new models and investments in joint ventures with Japan and Korea.

Gold Prices

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

U.K. Current Accounts Fall

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
1-year \$	8.00%	1-month £	7.50%	3-month £	7.75%
6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

Gold Options

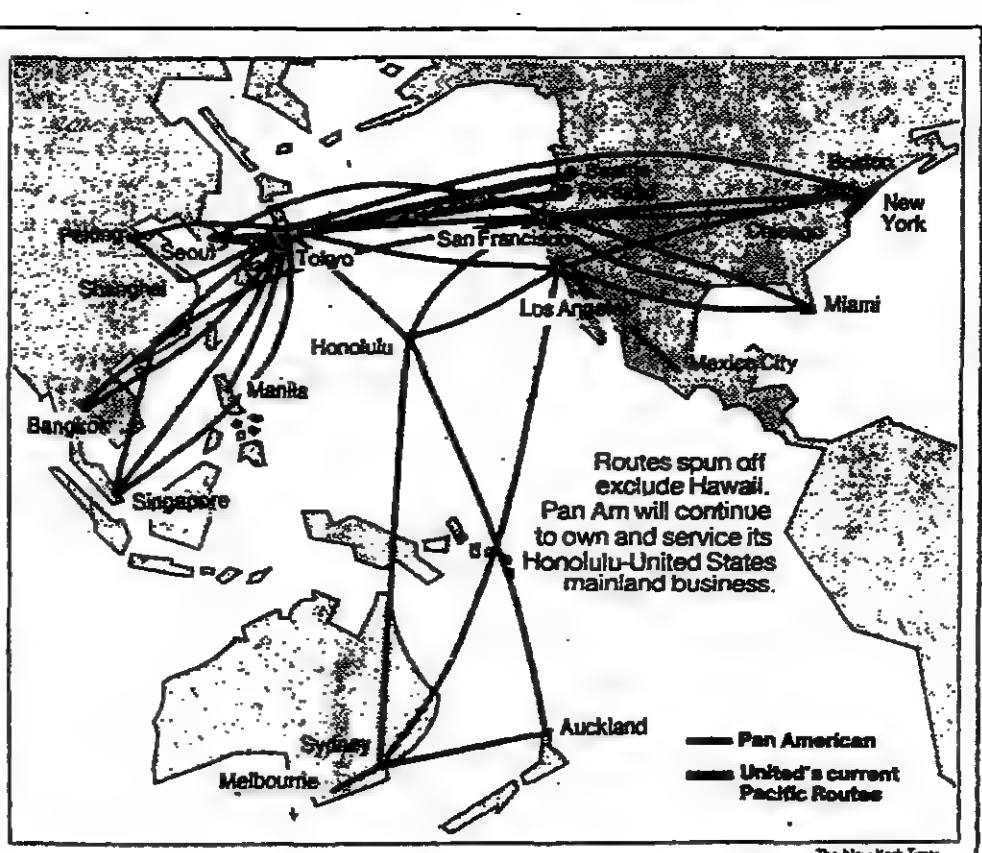
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6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%

Valuers White Wolf S.A.

Percentages of interest rates on April 26, 1985.

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1-month \$	7.25%	3-month \$	7.50%	6-month \$	7.75%
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6-month £	8.00%	1-year £	8.25%	1-month DM	7.50%
3-month DM	7.75%	6-month DM	8.00%	1-year DM	8.25%



United Landed Routes to Pacific By Methodically Pursuing Pan Am

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — United Airlines' proposed purchase of the Pacific routes of Pan American World Airways may look like a sudden coup, one that would instantly establish United as a leading international airline.

But in fact, the agreement is just the latest example of the steady, methodical management style that Richard J. Ferris, the chairman and president of UAL Inc., has used to help make his airline the largest and most profitable in the United States.

At a news conference on Monday, Mr. Ferris said that he first approached C. Edward Acker, Pan Am's chief executive, three years ago to suggest the transaction. "He just smiled," Mr. Ferris said.

The issue arose again two years ago, Mr. Ferris said, but the Pan Am executive "just smiled." And when Mr. Ferris repeated the suggestion a year ago, he said, Mr. Acker again "just smiled."

This year, however, the scenario changed. "I called him, and we got down to business," Mr. Ferris said.

Analysts say that kind of persistence is a hallmark of Mr. Ferris and United.

"Mr. Ferris and United don't move quickly," said Michael W. Dorchin, an airline analyst with First Boston Corp. "They tend to take things slowly and do their homework. But when they do something, it's usually something big."

Indeed, United is a mighty carrier by virtually any measure. Its fleet of 319 jets is the largest of any U.S. airline. It operates the most domestic flights each day — 1,580 — and is the only airline that flies to at least one city in every U.S. state.

United also is reaping high profits. Last year, UAL Inc., the carrier's parent company, reported net income of \$258.9 million on revenue of \$6.2 billion for its airline division.

United dominates the most lucrative east-west airline traffic corridor in the United States through its passenger hub at Chicago's O'Hare airport, and has other sizable hubs in Denver and San Francisco and smaller transfer centers in Seattle and Cleveland.

The proposed addition of Pan Am's Pacific routes promises to help keep United on top.

"It obviously adds a whole new dimension to the airline," said Monte Lazarus, United's senior vice president for external affairs. "It gives us a strong presence in the Pacific. It's a pretty substantial addition to the company."

The deal also is viewed as another major achievement for Mr. Ferris, 48, who became the airline's president in 1974 and was widely viewed as a wunderkind in the industry. He previously headed the Western International Hotels, which later became the Westin Hotels subsidiary of UAL.

"United did not do well in the early years of deregulation and he took a bad rap for that," said Mr. Dorchin of First Boston. "But in recent years things have gone better, and he's shown that he's bright, dynamic, and will stick to his course. This is probably his most dramatic move."

Analysts predicted that the Pan Am routes would add another \$60 million to \$75 million in annual profits.

"It's a good move for them to go overseas," said Robert J. Jodick, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "Where else could United

Goldsmith Abandons Zellerbach Bid

By Stephen J. Simurda
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Sir James Goldsmith abandoned his bid Friday for control of Crown Zellerbach Corp., citing the forest-product company's new plans for restructuring and a competing bid for the company from Mead Corp.

But Sir James said he would remain a shareholder in the company, did not rule out another bid later and promised to continue to solicit shareholder support for a seat on the Crown Zellerbach board and for a drive to dismantle the company's takeover defense.

On Thursday, Crown Zellerbach had announced plans for a restructuring, disclosed that Mead's bid had been rejected and said it had offered Sir James two seats on its board in exchange for an agreement to limit the stock he would buy in Crown for three years.

Sir James, an international financier, owns about 9.4 percent of the stock in Crown Zellerbach and is its largest single shareholder.

He began a tender offer April 10 of \$42.50 a share for as many as 19 million shares of Crown's 27.1 million shares outstanding.

"We hoped that Goldsmith would join us in our restructuring

program," Crown's chairman, William T. Creson, said Thursday.

But Sir James said Friday that his CZC Acquisition Corp. was terminating its \$42.50-a-share offer.

"We are taking this action in view of the actions taken by Crown Zellerbach's management and board of directors, the attitude of Crown Zellerbach manifested to us in our telephone conversations yesterday, the confusion created by the proposed transaction between Crown Zellerbach and the Mead Corp., and the complex proposed restructuring plan of Crown Zellerbach," Sir James said.

He said he would not remain a passive investor and that he reserved the right to make another bid for Crown Zellerbach, to seek control of Crown Zellerbach, and to take such other action as he considered consistent with his position as the largest shareholder.

In the statement on its restructuring plan, Crown said it would split itself into three units — timberland, specialty packaging and paper — and that its shareholders would get securities in each unit.

Mr. Creson said that under the plan approved by the board on Thursday, Crown will offer to buy back about 50 percent of its outstanding shares by offering to exchange them for partial ownership in a limited partnership that would

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U.S. Delegate Cites Progress In Japan Talks

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The United States has obtained "virtually everything we've asked for" in recent talks on further opening the Japanese telecommunications market, the leader of the talks' U.S. delegation said Friday.

Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of Commerce for international trade, said many areas of the \$25-billion-a-year market have not been touched by the talks and further long-term negotiations are needed. But in areas discussed so far, the United States has done quite well, he said.

Mr. Olmer's optimistic remarks came at a time when the Reagan administration is anxious to defuse threats by Congress to limit Japanese imports into the United States.

Other U.S. trade negotiators have taken a less-positive view of the talks, which since late last year have been the cause of considerable tension between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Olmer made his remarks after the United States and Japan completed a four-hour session in Tokyo on sales of foreign electronics in Japan.

That field and telecommunications are among four sectors that the two sides have agreed to discuss in an effort to reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which was \$37 billion last year.

After Friday's session, Japanese officials characterized the talks as fruitful. Americans, however, said the Japanese offered few new substantive suggestions.

The telecommunications talks have so far centered on regulations for computer networks and "interconnect" equipment such as switchboards, facsimile machines and telephones.

"The Japanese have done virtually everything we have asked them to do in the telecommunications system short of giving us a blank check for goods not yet received," Mr. Olmer said.

Mr. Olmer said pressure from President Ronald Reagan and Congress and the cooperation of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had helped bring about this progress.

Skeptics within the U.S. government and business community argue that the Japanese have left themselves considerable leeway to keep old practices alive in substance if not in name.

In an April 24 letter given to Moriya Koyama, vice minister for posts and telecommunications, Mr. Olmer listed three general areas for the next phase of talks between the two governments:

- Confirmation of details of changes that the two sides have worked out only in broad principle.
- Discussion of changes in laws that govern use of the radio waves in Japan. The United States has

said the current law often makes it difficult for U.S. firms to sell radio-based equipment such as mobile telephones.

- Discussion of U.S. firms providing international phone service. At present, the Japanese company Kokusai Denhin Denwa is alone in that business.

In the electronics talks Friday, the two sides worked with a nine-point list submitted by the United States in an earlier session. It covered highly technical disputes in such fields as customs clearance, patent registration and access to Japanese research.

Japan presented a detailed proposal for mutual reductions of tariffs in some 40 electronics items, such as computers, components and magnetic tape.

U.S. officials have promised to study it but believe a mutual cut would not necessarily reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

One of the few points of specific new progress, according to U.S. accounts, was a Japanese promise to grant foreign exchange licenses in one day for certain types of imports.

Japanese Industrial Output Slows

The Associated Press

TOK

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52		Close	
High	Low					Weeks	High	Low	Quot.

14 Month		High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Cost	Cap.
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHAM			24	24	24	24	24	24
4%	22%	13%	13%	TCHSvsn		16	7	7	7	7	7	7
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHSP		16	7	7	7	7	7	7
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHT-1		30	13	9	9	9	9	9
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHT-2		206	2384	2022	11	11	11	11
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHT-3		44	14	13	13	13	13	13
4%	13%	13%	13%	TCHT-4		360	34	13	13	13	13	13
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

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(Continued on Page 17)

Some Experts See Turner's Bid for CBS as Viable

By David A. Vise
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner's \$5.3-billion bid for CBS Inc. is financially viable and could succeed unless the company takes steps to increase the price of its stock, two Wall Street experts said Thursday.

Investment bankers at two leading Wall Street firms, both with significant experience advising corporations on broadcasting mergers, said neither involved in the CBS takeover fight, said separately that internal analyses at their firms showed that Mr. Turner's bid is financially credible. They agreed to discuss their confidential analyses provided they were not identified.

The two investment bankers estimated the value of Mr. Turner's bid at about \$150 a share. They said that while Mr. Turner's bid does not have a high degree of risk because it consists entirely of high-yield "junk bonds," the financial characteristics of the offer, including the projections of how interest

payments will be met, are similar to other recently completed buyouts of media companies.

Both investment bankers said their financial analyses were valid only in the event that Mr. Turner receives government approval to proceed with his bid. Mr. Turner is seeking approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department, a process that could take many months.

Morgan Stanley & Co., the CBS investment adviser, told Wall Street analysts recently that Mr. Turner's bid would leave the company burdened with debt that it would not make a profit for at least 10 years and might be bankrupt by 1987. Morgan Stanley's presentation was part of an aggressive campaign by CBS to resist Mr. Turner's takeover attempt and was designed to influence Wall Street's analysis of how many analysts are trying to figure out what the complex bid is worth.

The Morgan Stanley presenta-

tion was closed to reporters, but analysts later described the CBS presentation. The investment bankers said they believe Morgan Stanley's presentation was not objective — since the firm has been retained by CBS to prevent a takeover — and included several questionable assumptions that made Mr. Turner's proposal appear riskier than an objective analysis indicates.

The investment bankers disputed, for example, Morgan Stanley's assumption that the bonds Mr. Turner has proposed to exchange for CBS stock are so risky they could be worth nothing because they might not trade. They said there is a multi-billion-dollar market of risky bonds that are actively traded by professional investors.

The opinion of these investment bankers that Mr. Turner's bid is financially viable was supported by a nationally prominent investor who also asked to remain anonymous. He said that while Mr. Turner's proposal was risky be-

cause it required the sale of CBS assets to help meet interest payments, it was not as unlikely to succeed as many Wall Street analysts have suggested. He said the offer should be taken seriously.

Both the investment bankers and the investor agreed that if Mr. Turner is able to sweeten his bid by adding cash, CBS will be forced to take meaningful steps to fight his takeover bid. They said CBS could fight Mr. Turner and keep its stockholders happy by adopting several measures, one of which would be to repurchase some of its stock at a price above the market price. This would diminish the difference between the CBS stock market price and the value of Mr. Turner's bid, making his offer less attractive to CBS stockholders.

While the majority of Wall Street analysts have said they think Mr. Turner's bid is not financially viable, a Merrill Lynch analyst, William Suter, disagrees. "Turner's bid is real, and I put a minimum value of \$150 a share on his bid," Mr. Suter said.

United States

Emery Air Freight

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Ford Motor

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Harris Corp.

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Ingersoll Rand

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Murphy Oil

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

NL Industries

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Pennzoil

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Over-the-Counter

April 26
NASDAQ National Market Prices

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Richardson-Vicks

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Procter & Gamble

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Pacific Res.

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Quaker Oats

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Shell Oil

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Standard Oil Ohio

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Sun

1st Quarter, 1985
Revenue: \$1,235.00
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Texas Eastern

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Revenue: \$1,235.00
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Times Mirror

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Revenue: \$1,235.00
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Transco Energy

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Revenue: \$1,235.00
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Per Share: \$1.40

Tyler

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Revenue: \$1,235.00
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Squibb

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Revenue: \$1,235.00
Net Income: \$140.00
Per Share: \$1.40

Procter & Gamble

ACROSS

"....." will be
done"
Before, to
Keats
Refer to
Schmalz of
"Moon
Mullins"
"..... Death":
Grieg
"..... de vivre"
"Fe fi"
Devilfish
On the horizon
Annoyed

Fished with a
net
Confine, as a
stream
Mountain in
Spain

Thin-skinned
Moon goddess
Borg: 6/6/56?
Slenderize
Sea cow
Filmflamers
Nautilus
construction site
Hebrew
greetings
"....." o'
singing
birds": S.
Johnson
Makes resolute



DOWN
Perch
Wood finish
Civil-rights
org.
Comb. form
after pachys
Moslem
salutation
What QB
Graham
signed?
What Young
caused Red
Sox fans to
heave?
— Na Na,
rock group
Magician's
utterance
Author Wiesel
Wigglers

DOWN:
101 Scandinavi
 money
103 Markers
104 Nape
106 Ice floes
107 Vigilant
110 Nopes'
 antitheses
112 Bionomics
 Abbr.
114 Pro—
115 Faroe Islan
 whirlwinds
116 Summerlin
 in N.Y.C.
118 U.S.N.A.
 graduate

Reviewed by Michiko Kakurani

As the spiritual, political and economic leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for three decades, Young effectively consolidated the movement—and he oversaw the organization of several hundred settlements—and led its followers westward to realize, in the desolate, inhospitable reaches of Utah, a vision of his New Jerusalem.

In doing so, he proved himself not only a charismatic religious leader but a hard-headed entrepreneur, a savvy politician and an empire builder, capable of such stunning arrogance that he could view the Civil War, in his biographer's words, as "divine retribution upon a nation" that had allowed the Mormons to be persecuted and maligned.

Leonard J. Arrington writes that his biography attempts to "steer between the extremes of, on the one hand, telling the Mormon story with Young as merely a leading personality and, on the other, recounting the life of Young without placing it sufficiently in its proper historical setting."

As Arrington, a professor at Brigham Young University, sees him, Young embodied "the supreme American paradox, not because he contained elements foreign to American soil but because he united them — the business genius of a Rockefeller with the spiritual sensitivities of an Emerson, the lusty enjoyment of the pleasures of good living with the tenderness of a Florence Nightingale."

Unfortunately, while crammed full of facts that attest to prodigious research, this biography neither penetrates Young's public poses to reveal anything about his inner life nor dramatizes his role in the Mormon Church with any particular distinction. Rather than put the emergence of the Mormon movement in perspective with the rise of other spiritual movements in America during the 19th century, Arrington tends to dwell on interminable arguments within the church, leaving the lay reader

either mystified as to the nature of certain doctrines and "revelations" or bored by detailed, repetitious accounts of various missions.

No doubt Arrington has chosen to focus on such details in an attempt to be both comprehensive and objective, but his willful reluctance to interpret events or situate them within any larger context results in a baggy, plodding narrative that shuns over important issues. He does not really examine the relationship between the persecution the Mormons suffered — in the 1830s and '40s, they were driven out of Missouri and Illinois — or the so-called Mountain Meadows Massacre, in which church followers were involved in the killing of dozens of nonbelievers. He similarly fails to probe the blurring of political and religious lines during Young's tenure as territorial governor of Utah.

When it comes to the character of Young himself, Arrington is also overly cautious — and the results, again, are passages that read like a heavily footnoted scholarly report, set down in servicable but undistinguished prose. Even the most mundane of the author's statements have the feeling of being hedged. For example: "Although Brigham could be kind to orphans, aspiring students, and helpless widows, he expected a full day's work from his employees." Or, "Although Brigham tried hard to be fair, he did not like to be taken advantage of."

Having hinted that Young experienced considerable conflict over the claims of the church and the needs of his family, Arrington skims over these matters, saying he "appears to have been a reasonably fair and generous husband." Even the emotional consequences that the doctrine of plural marriage must have had on Young and his wives are dismissed with phrases to the effect that "he must have held long and earnest conversations" with his first wife, Mary Ann, before going ahead with another marriage.

If Arrington's intent in treating Young so gingerly was to create a sympathetic yet balanced portrait of a controversial figure, he has somehow gone astray. About all that he has managed to do in "American Moses" is make Young — and his accomplishments — seem dull.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

[illegible]

Via Agence France-Presse April 26
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible]

COME OUT!!

I KNOW YOU'RE IN THERE!!

ATTENTION NOW WHAT?

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A-27

WHAT KIND OF A DINNER IS THIS? NOT ONE THING I LIKE!

OH, HERE!

WHAT WAS THAT?

MOOD SWIFTER

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

4-27

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AUNTY CART

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HI, VICAR.

HI THERE, ANDY.

HAVE YOU GUYS GOT WITH A BIT MORE BITE IN OUR CHURCH FOOTBALL TEAM?

NO PROBLEM, I'LL HAVE A WORD WITH HIM. WHEN IT COMES TO BEING OFFERED A GAME HE'S AN ANYTHING GUY.

4-27

MY NAME IS YODEY, AND I WANT TO BECOME A KNIGHT!

ONE MUST EARN THE RIGHT TO KNIGHTHOOD!

...BUT, I'VE SAVED 20,000 GUILDERS, WORKING IN THE STABLES

ARISE, SIR YODEY

4-27

DAVE COVERLY

THAT WAS BRADY BISHOP? HE JUST MADE AN APPOINTMENT FOR HIS WIFE!

GOOD! HE'S REALLY BEEN WORRIED ABOUT HER!

FROM WHAT HE'S SAID, DO YOU THINK THERE MIGHT BE SOMETHING PHYSICALLY WRONG?

WITHOUT EXAMINING HER, I COULDN'T SAY, JUNE—BUT SOMETIMES PEOPLE CAN MORE REACH A CERTAIN PHYSICAL ILLNESS THAN ONE BASED ON AN EMOTIONAL PROBLEM!

BRADLEY BISHOP
M.D.

Detective Comics #266, 1956

GARTFIELD

GET OFF THE CURTAINS, GARFIELD

WHY?

GET OFF THE CURTAINS OR I'LL HAVE YOU DECLAWED

YOU JUST CAN'T ARGUE WITH LOGIC

4:27

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The Associated Press The recapitalization offer was

GREENVILLE, South Carolina — Officials of Multimedia Inc. said Friday that the company does not plan to accept a takeover offer made by senior officials and members of the Peace, Jolley, Sisk and Furman families, which founded Multimedia.

from Jack Kent Cooke and will proceed with a recapitalization plan that will retain current company ownership.

Mr. Cooke, a Virginia businessman and owner of the Washington Redskins football team, made an unsolicited offer to buy shares outstanding of Multimedia at \$63 a share and acquire the company.

The company statement said that "representatives of the founding families had informed Mr. Cooke that the founding families remain committed to the recapitalization plan which they and certain members of senior management have approved and that there was no interest in pursuing a sale of Multimedia."

"In making the proposal, Mr. Cooke did not describe his sources of financing or the conditions he would seek," Multimedia said in a statement released Friday.

There were offers earlier this year from Lorimar Productions of California at \$61 a share and from investors headed by former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon at

The company said that, in a new development, "the founding families had entered into a shareholders' agreement in which founding families agreed to support the recapitalization plan and not sell or dispose of their stock or otherwise support the Lorimar or Cooke proposals."

Multimedia Inc. is a media and

The company said it planned to keep the company public and allow stockholders to retain equity interest in the company. Under a recapitalization plan proposed by the founding families and senior management, each shareholder will receive \$41.25 in cash and \$26.54 in principal amount of 166,541 convertible preferred stock.

Shareholders can also elect, "in lieu of approximately \$5.25 of cash consideration, to retain an equity interest in the newly structured Multimedia equal to about 80 percent of their current equity interest in the company."

Herald Tribune

Reaching More
Than a Third of a
Million Readers
in 164 Countries
Around the World.

9082 Power Corp	\$178 1/2	10% 10%
2000 General	238 1/2	10% 10%
9000 Bell Canada	52 1/2	10% 10%
9000 Bell Canada	52 1/2	10% 10%
12100 Royal Bank	20 1/2	10% 10%
10000 Royal Trust Co	10 1/2	10% 10%
10000 Sears	53 1/2	10% 10%
Total Sales:	2,100,000 shares.	20% 20%

To Our Readers

Toronto stocks were not available in this edition due to technical problems.

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